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Linguistic Survey of Tamilnadu

General Editor :

Dr. S. Agesthialingom,
M.A., Ph.D. (Kerala), Ph.D. (Ind. U.S.A.)

THE TIRUNELVĒLI TAMIL DIALECT

By

Dr. A. KAMATCHINATHAN, M.A., Ph.D.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY
ANNAMALAINAGAR
TAMILNADU, INDIA
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Foreword

'*The Tirunelvēli Tamil Dialect*' by Dr. A. Kamatchinathan is part of the outcome of the project 'The Linguistic Survey of Tamilnadu' undertaken by the Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics, Annamalai University. Several dialects of Tamil and Telugu spoken in Tamilnadu have been analyzed both by the staff members and research scholars of the Centre, some of which are to go to the press very soon. Besides, many dissertations (M.A.) have also been written on various dialects of Tamil, Malayalam and Telugu which are now available for consultation. I am very glad that it is now possible for us to place the present study before all who are interested in Tamil dialects.

Annamalai University,
Annamalainagar,
21—12—1969.

S. Agesthialingom,
Director,
Centre of Advanced Study
in Linguistics.

Preface

The present Monograph is a fruitful consummation of a genuine labour which engaged me for two years videlicet from 1967 to 1969. It seeks to give a descriptive account of the linguistic structures of a Tamil dialect currently spoken in the Tirunelvēli District particularly in its north-western part lying at the foot of the Western Ghats. The dialect in question has got only its phonemic and morphemic structures described here as the linguistic theory which underlies the present analysis is not at present in a position to adequately describe the syntactic structures of natural languages. Moreover, the ever-lurking urge to use the syntactic structures of this speech for the evaluation of contemporary syntactic theories has also partly contributed to this conspiquous gap.

The purpose which underlies this study is to help the preparation of Linguistic Geography at the first instance for South Tamilnadu and later for the whole of Tamilnadu. Therefore the informants made use of in connexion with the data-collection are all people belonging to the older generation of sedentry areas. This, in addition to being necessary in the light of the fact that the speech of younger generation sharply differs from that of older generation [e.g. *ātā(ḷ)* (old), *ammā(ḷ)* (young) '*mother*'] is also in conformity with the suggestion and practice of the linguistic geographers. [Cf. C. F. Hockett, 'A Course in Modern Linguistics', Chapter 56.]

The data here analysed has certain omissions. For example, proper names, place-names and loanwords which have native equivalents and/or kept their identity are not taken care of in this analysis.

It is nothing but wishful to think that one has avoided errors in a work of this kind. But this does not imply that I try to slink out of shouldering the entire responsibility for the errors which may be confronted by the reader in this book. A word of apology is, however, indicated here beseeching the reader to condone the omissions and commissions found in this volume with a forgiving eye.

And there now remains to me the pleasant duty of acknowledging the help I am fortunate enough to have received while I was engaged in this study. At first I am deeply indebted to Dr. S. Agesthialingom, our beloved Director of the Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics, as well as Professor and Head of the Department of Linguistics, Annamalai University, for having not only given me while working for this book constant encouragement in an atmosphere of academic freedom which is the very breath and soul of any Institute of Higher Learning but also immediately included this in the Publication Series financed by the U.G.C. But for him and his numerous acts of kindness and many a gesture of goodwill I would have found it impossible to venture in a work of this nature. Next I hasten to record with thanks the token grant which the U.G.C. has kindly placed at my disposal to prepare the Linguistic Geography of South Tamilnadu. A portion of this timely grant was spent for the fieldwork. Lastly an appreciation goes to the Azhahu Printers especially to its compositors for having neatly printed this book with patience and painstaking.

Dept. of Linguistics,
Annamalai University,
Annamalainagar,
23—12—1969.

A. Kamatchinathan

ABBREVIATIONS

Ā	—Long Vowel
Ā*	—Long or Short vowel
Ā~	—Nasalized long vowel
Ā*~	—Long or short vowel with or without nasalization
Acc.	—Accusative
Adj.	—Adjective
Adv.	—Adverb
Ag.	—Agentive
C	—Consonant
Ca.	—Causative
C.B.	—Case base
C.C.	—Case compound
Cf.	—Cross reference
Cl.	—Clitic
Con(c).	—Concessive
Cond.	—Conditional
Conj.	—Conjunctive
Dat.	—Dative
Dm.	—Dummy
Ep.	—Epicene
Ex.	—Example
Excl.	—Exclusive
Fe.	—Feminine
Fu.	—Future
Gen.	—Gender
Ger.	—Gerund
Hon., h.H.	—Honorific
Inc.	—Inclusive
Inf.	—Infinitive
Imp.	—Imperative

Loc.	—Locative
M	—Masculine
N	—Noun
Neg, neg	—Negative
Neu.	—Neutral
Nu.	—Numeral
On.	—Onomatopoeia
Opt.	—Optative
P	—Page
Pa.	—Past
Per.	—Permissive
Pl.	—Plural
Poss.	—Possessive
Pre.	—Present
Prn.	—Pronoun
Pp.	—Post-position
PNT	—Pronominal termination
Ref.	—Refer
Refl.	—Reflexive
R.P.	—Relative participle
St	—Stem
St. At.	—Stem Alternant
Sg.	—Singular
Sf.	—Suffix
Te.	—Tense
Tr.	—Transitive
TTD	—Tirunelvēli Tamil Dialect
V	—Verb or short vowel as per the context
V.N.	—Verbal noun
Voc.	—Vocative
V.P., Vp.	—Verbal participle
V~	—Nasalised short vowel
±	—With or without
Φ	—Zero

( )	—If V or C occurs within these brackets, it is optional. Same is the case in the Vocabulary also. But if any other item in the Grammar occurs within these brackets, it is to be deleted.
[ ]	—In Phonemics items within these brackets are phonemic; elsewhere items within these brackets are introduced by the Morphophonemic rules.
/ /	—In Phonemics these brackets include phonemes; in Morphemics they include allomorphs.
{ }	—Items within these brackets are morphemes.

( )	—If V or C occurs within these brackets, it is optional. Same is the case in the Vocabulary also. But if any other item in the Grammar occurs within these brackets, it is to be deleted.
[ ]	—In Phonemics items within these brackets are phonemic; elsewhere items within these brackets are introduced by the Morphophonemic rules.
/ /	—In Phonemics these brackets include phonemes; in Morphemics they include allomorphs.
⌊ ⌋	—Items within these brackets are morphemes.

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Chapter I

Phonemics

1.1. The Tirunelvēli Tamil Dialect (TTD) has on the whole 41 phonemes of which 31 are segmental and the remaining 10 are suprasegmental.

1.2. The basic unit of this analysis is a phonemic word otherwise called minimal pause group or phonological word.[1]

---

[1] "An utterance, or a fraction of an utterance between two pauses [or between the beginning of speech and the first pause, or between the last pause and the end of speech], not interrupted by a pause is a pause group............ A pause-group that contains no fraction which occurs elsewhere as a pause-group by itself is a minimal pause-group; every minimal pause-group is a word. Studies in Colloquial Japanese II : Syntax, Readings in Linguistics, P. 155.

"..........'word' refers to the 'phonological word also termed 'microsegment' - a series of phonemes in close transition bounded by internal open, or minor, juncture, but also capable of being bounded by terminal or major, juncture" - Uzbek Structural Grammar, P.8.

1.3. The segmental phonemes of TTD are as follows:—[2]

Vowels : 10

i ī *u ū*

e ē *o ō*

a ā

[2] In this phonemic analysis phonetically long vowels are analysed as long phonemes while phonetically long consonants which are elsewhere erroneously interrupted as long phonemes are here analysed as sequences of two similar segments. In support of this stand Dr. N. S. Bhat's following points are worth-noticing:

1. There are no vowel clusters in the language, and geminate vowels will create such clusters which are otherwise unwarranted by the vowel system.
2. There is no syllabic cut in the middle of a long vowel, as we have in the case of a long consonant.
3. Long vowels occur both initially medially* whereas gemination among consonants is found only medially. *(also finally in Tamil.)
4. Tradition regards [perhaps based on the above facts], long consonants as geminates while long vowels as separate phonemes or vowels plus a 'length' – Descriptive Analysis of Tulu, P. 5.

The following observations of Prof. William Bright are also worth-citing here.

'I 10.5. Phonetically long vowels and consonants could both be analysed as sequences of single phonemes plus a length phoneme /:/. To this the theoretical objection may by raised that writing [mm], for instance as /m:/, would involve overlapping of phonemes, since both /m/ and /:/ would then have [m] as an allophone.

Long consonants could also be considered single units. This would, however, not only double the number of consonant phonemes, but complicate distributional statements as well,

Consonants : 21

p	*t*	*ṭ*	*c*	*ḱ*[3]	*k*
ϕ[4]	*δ*		*s*		*h*
m	*n*	*ṇ*	*ñ*		*ṅ*
	l	*ḷ*			
	r				
		ṛ			
v			*y*		

---

since long consonants do not occur in syllable onsets or codas as single ones do.' – An outline of colloquial Kannada – p. 11. For further clarification refer to 'The Tamil Occlusives' by Prof Leigh Wisker in Indian Linguistics Turner Volume.

[3] Intervocalic contrast between stop [p] and fricative [ϕ] occurs across word boundary.

Ex. [*po:nʌ ϕeyʌ*] 'fellow who went'

[*po:nʌ perʌvɯ*] 'ater having gone'

C. R. R. H. Robins: A short history of linguistics, p. 143;

M. B Emeneau: The nasal phonemes of sanskrit, Lg. 22.

[4] [*ḱ*] occurs after morphemic juncture preceded by front vowels and [ʌ].

Ex. [*vi-ḱ-ʌ*] 'to sell'
[*vik-ʌ*] 'to hiccup'
[*nʌ-ḱ-ʌ*] 'to crush' [*nay-k-ʌ*]
[*nʌk-ʌ*] 'to lick'

By utilizing the morphemic juncture [*ḱ*] and [*k*] can be analyzed as the allophones of /*k*/. Bnt [*k*] also occurs elsewhere after morphemic juncture preceded by [ʌ].

Ex. [*nʌṛʌ-k-ʌ*] 'to walk'

In view of these facts [*ḱ*] and [*k*] are treated here as separate phonemes.

1.4. The suprasegmental phonemes of TTD are as follows : 10

Nasalization : ~

Close juncture : $

Open juncture : +

Terminal junctures : | ↓ ↑

Pitches : 1 2 3 4

1.5.0. *Description & Distribution :*

1.5.1. *Vowels :*

/*i*/ [ʸ*I*] [ɨ] [*i*] [*I*]

[ʸ*I*] Lower high front unrounded vowel with the onset [y].

Occurs after pause.

Ex. [ʸ*Iṛɯk ɯ*] /*iṛuku*/ 'lane'

[ʸ*Iṛɯp·ɯ*] /*iṛupu*/ 'waist'

[ɨ] High central unrounded vowel.

Occurs after [*ḱ*].

Ex. [*viḱ:ɨ*] /*viḱi*/ '(is) in sale – it'

[*niḱ:ɨ*] /*niḱi*/ 'stands – it'

[*i*] High front unrounded vowel.

Occurs initially after [C].

Ex. [*piḱ:ɨ*] /*piḱi*/ 'tears – it'

[*tirɯmbI*] /*tirumpi*/ 'having turned'

[*I*] Lower high front unrounded vowel.

Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. [ʷ*u*ḷ*I*] /*u*ḷ*i*/ 'chisel'

[*nʌk:I*] /*naki*/ 'having licked'

/*ī* / [ʸ*i*:] [*i*:]

[ʸ*i*:] High front long vowel with the onset [y].

Occurs initially.

Ex. [ʸ*i:sʌlɯ*] /*īsalu*/ 'winged white ant'

[ʸ*i:rɯ*] /*īru*/ 'gum'

[*i*:] High front long vowel.

Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. [*vi:ṟɯ*] /*vīṟu*/ 'house'

[*ti*:] /*tī*/ 'fire'

/*e*/ [ʸ*e*] [*ə*] [*ɛ*] [*e*]

[ʸ*e*] High-mid front unrounded vowel with the onset [y].

Occurs after pause.

Ex. [ʸ*elɛ*] /*ele*/ 'leaf'

[ʸ*endrI*] /*entri*/ 'stand up'

[*ə*] High–mid central unrounded vowel.

Occurs initially after [k].

Ex. [*kəṭ:ɯ*] /*keṭu*/ 'tie up'

[*kəḷʌṅgɯ*] /*keḷaṅku*/ 'bulbous root'

[ɛ] Low–mid front unrounded vowel.

Occurs finally.

Ex. [*pɔvɛ*] /*pove*/ 'smoke'

[*mɛ:rkɛ*] /*mērke*/ 'west'

[*e*] High–mid front unrounded vowel.

Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. [*velɛ*] /*vele*/ 'price'

[*nel:ɯ*] /*nellu*/ 'paddy'

/*ē*/ [ʸɛ:] [ɛ·] [ɛ:]

[ʸɛ:] Low–mid front unrounded long vowel with the onset [y].

Occurs after pause.

Ex. [ʸɛ̃:] /*ẽ̄*/ 'why'

[ʸɛ:ḷɯ] /*ēḷu*/ 'seven'

[ɛ·] Low–mid front unrounded half–long vowel.

Occurs finally in polysyllabic word.

Ex. [*po:vɛ̃·*] /*po:vẽ*/ 'please you(sg.)go'

[*kɛ:ḷɯvɛ̃·*] /*kēḷuvẽ*/ 'please you(sg.) hear'

[ɛ:] Low–mid front long vowel.

Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. [*vɛ:lɛ*] /*vēle*/ 'wor'

[*mɛ:vʌ*] /*mēvʌ*/ 'to fill'

/a/ [*a*] [ʌ]

[*a*] Low central vowel,
Occurs after pause.
Ex. [*aṅgɛ*] */aṅke/* 'there'
[*al:I*] */alli/* 'water-lily'

[ʌ] Low-mid central vowel.
Occurs elsewhere.
Ex. [*pʌṭ:ɯ*] */paṭu/* 'silk'
[*vʌṇḍʌlɯ* */vaṇṭalu/* 'black soil'

/ā/ [*a·*] [*a:*]

[*a·*] Low central half-long vowel.
Occurs finally in polysyllabic word.
Ex. [*ka:k·a·*] */kākā/* 'crow'
[*ak:a·*] */akā/* 'elder sister'

[*a:*] Low-central long vowel.
Occurs elsewhere.
Ex. [*a:ṛɯ*] */āṛu/* 'goat'
[*ka:ḷɛ*] */kāḷe/* 'ox'

/o/ [ʷɔ] [ɔ]

[ʷɔ] Low-mid back rounded vowel with the onset [w].
Occurs after pause.
Ex. [*ʷɔδɛ*] */oδe/* 'kick'
[*ʷɔmbʌδɯ*] */ompaδu/* 'nine'

[ɔ] Low–mid back rounded vowel.

Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. [*kɔmbɯ*] /*kompu*/ 'horn'

[*ṅɔp:ɛ*] /*ṅopẽ*/ 'your father'

/*ō*/ [ʷ*o*:] [*o*·] [*o*:]

[ʷ*o*:] High-mid back rounded long vowel with the onset [w].

Occurs after pause.

Ex. [ʷ*o:ṛɛ*] /*ōṛe*/ 'brook'

[ʷ*o:ṛɯ*] /*ōṛu*/ 'tile'

[*o*·] High–mid back rounded half–long vowel.

Occurs finally in polysyllabic word.

Ex. [*ya:ro*·] /*yārō*/ 'who'

[ʸ*eṅgeyo*·] /*eṅkayō*/ 'somewhere'

[*o*:] High-mid back rounded long vowel.

Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. [*to:ṛɯ*] /*tōṛu*/ 'ear–stud'

[*to:lɯ*] /*tōlu*/ 'skin'

/*u*/ [ʷ*u*] [*u*] [*ɯ*]

[ʷ*u*] High back rounded vowel with the onset [w].

Occurs after pause.

Ex. [ʷ*up:ɯ*] /*upu*/ 'salt'

[ʷ*uḷI*] /*uḷi*/ 'chisel'

[*u*] High back rounded vowel.

Occurs in the word-initial syllable preceded by [C] and finally in the disyllabic word if preceded by [(C) uC].

Ex. [*kuṛu*] /*kuṛu*/ 'give'

[*cuṛu*] /*cuṛu*/ 'burn'

[*ɯ*] Lower-high back slightly rounded vowel.

Occurs elsewhere.

Ex [*tʌṛɯ*] /*taṛu*/ 'prevent'

[*pʌ̣ṛɯ*] /*paṛu*/ 'lie down'

/*ū*/ [ʷ*u*:] [*u*:]

[ʷ*u*:] High back rounded long vowel with the onset [w].

Occurs after pause.

Ex. [ʷ*u:ðɯ*] /*ūðu*/ 'blow'

[ʷ*u:mɛ*] /*ūme*/ 'dumb'

[*u*:] High back rounded long vowel.

Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. [*cu:ðɯ*] /*cūðu*/ 'gambling'

[*ku:ṛɛ*] /*kūṛe*/ 'basket'

1.5.2. Consonats:

/*p*/ [*b*] [*p*·] [*p*:] [*p*·]

[*b*] Bilabial voiced stop.

Occurs after [m].

Ex. [*vʌmbɯ*] /*vampu*/ 'mischief'

[*tempɯ*] /*tempu*/ 'strength'

[*p*] Bilabial voiceless stop.

Occurs after pause.

Ex. [*pʌnɛ*] /*pane*/ 'palmyra'

[*pʌḷɯ*] /*paḷu*/ 'ripen'

[*p*:] Bilabial long voiceless stop.

Occurs after word–initial [(C)V].

Ex. [*kɔp*:*ɯ*] /*kopu*/ 'branch'

[*ap*:*ʌ*] /*apa*/ 'then'

[*p*·] Bilabial half–long voiceless stop.

Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. [*anɯp*·*ɯ*] /*anupu*/ 'send'

[*karɯp*·*ɯ*] /*karupu*/ 'blackness'

/*t*/ [*d*] [*t*] [*t*:] [*t*·]

[*d*] Inter–dental voiced stop.

Occurs after [*n̠*].

Ex. [*pen̠dɯ*] /*pentu*/ 'ball'

[*ko*:*n̠dɯ*] /*kōntu*/ 'tree-gum'

[*t*] Inter–dental voiceless stop.

Occurs after pause.

Ex: [*tʌp*:*ɯ*] /*tapu*/ 'mistake'

[*talɛ*] /*tale*/ 'head'

[*t*:] Inter-dental long voiceless stop.

Occurs after word–initial [(C)V].

Ex, [*pʌt*:*ɯ*] /*patu*/ 'ten'

[*at*:*ɛ*] /*ate*/ 'aunt'

[*t˙*] Inter-dental half-long voiceless stop.
Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. [*ka:t˙ɯ*] /*kātu*/ 'wind'
[*na:t˙ɯ*] /*nātu*/ 'seedling'

/*c*/ [*j*] [*c*] [*c:*] [*c˙*]

[*j*] Palatal voiced stop.
Occurs after [*ñ*].

Ex. [*pʌñjɯ*] /*pañcu*/ 'cotton'
[*nʌñjɯ*] /*nañcu*/ 'poison'

[*c*] Palatal voiceless stop.
Occurs after pause.

Ex. [*cʌt:ɯ*] /*catu*/ 'strength'
[*cʌṇḍɛ*] /*caṇṭe*/ 'fight'

[*c:*] Palatal long voiceless stop.
Occurs after word-initial [(C)V].

Ex. [*pʌc:ɛ*] /*pace*/ 'green'
[*ac:ɯ*] /*acu*/ 'axle'

[*c˙*] Palatal half-long voiceless stop.
Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. [*ka:c˙ɛ*] /*kāce*/ 'fever'
[*pɛ:c˙ɯ*] /*pēcu*/ 'speech'

/*ṭ*/ [*ḍ*] [*ṭ:*] [*ṭ*] [*ṭ˙*]

[*ḍ*] Retroflex voiced stop.
Occurs after [*ṇ*].

Ex. [*mʌṇḍɛ*] /*maṇṭe*/ 'head'
[*cʌṇḍɛ*] /*caṇṭe*/ 'fight'

[*ṭ*:] Retroflex long voiceless stop.

Occurs after word-initial [(C)V].

Ex. [*kʌṭ:ɛ*] /*kaṭe*/ 'short'

[*aṭ:ɛ*] /*aṭe*/ 'snail'

[*ṭ*] Retroflex voiceless stop.

Occurs after pause.

Ex. [*ṭɛ*:] /*ṭē*/ 'vocation'

[*ṭ*·] Retroflex half-long voiceless stop.

Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. [*ca:ṭ·ɛ*] /*cāṭe*/ 'whip'

[*kɛ:ṭ·ɯ*] /*kēṭu*/ 'having heard'

/*ḱ*/ [*ḱ*:] [*ḱ*·]

[*ḱ*:] Palatalized long velar voiceless stop.

Occurs after word-initial [(C)V].

Ex. [*viḱ:ʌ*] /*viḱa*/ 'to sell'

[*ʸeḱ:ʌ*] /*eḱa*/ 'to become tired'

[*ḱ*·] Palatalized half–long velar voiceless stop.

Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. [*ka:ḱ·ʌ*[/*kāḱa*/ 'to ripen'

[*tɛ:ḱʌ*] /*teḱ·a*/ 'to rub'

/*k*/ [*g*] [*k*] [*k*:] [*k*·]

[*g*] Velar voiced stop.

Occurs after [*ṅ*].

Ex. [*pʌṅgɯ*] /*paṅku*/ 'share'

[*tɔṅgɯ*] /*toṅku*/ 'hang

[*k*] Velar voiceless stop.
Occurs after pause and liquids.
Ex. [*kʌḷ:ɯ*] /*kaḷḷu*/ 'toddy'
[*mɛ:rkɛ*] /*mērke*/ 'west'

[*k*:] Velar long stop.
Occurs after word-initial [(C)V].
Ex. [*kɔk:ɯ*] /*koku*/ 'stork'
[*ak:a·*] /*akā*/ 'elder sister'

[*k·*] Velar half-long voiceless stop.
Occurs elsewhere.
Ex. [*pa:k·ɯ*] /*pāku*/ 'arecanut'
[*na:k·ɯ*] /*nāku*/ 'tongue'

/ϕ/ [ϕ]

[ϕ] Bilabial voiceless fricative.
Ex. [*vʌndʌ ϕeyʌ*] /*vanta ϕeya*/ 'boy who came'
[*po:nʌ ϕeyʌ*] /*pōna ϕeya*/ 'boy who went'

/ð/ [ð]

[ð] Inter-dental voiced fricative.
Ex. [*pa:ðɛ*] /*pāðe*/ 'path'
[*ka:ðɯ*] /*kāðu*/ 'ear'

/*s*/ [*s*]

[*s*] Palatal voiceless fricative.
Ex. [*pʌsɛ*] /*pase*/ 'paste'
[*to:sɛ*] /*tōse*/ 'rice sappathi'

/h/ *[h]*

[h] Velar voiceless fricative.

Ex. [*mɛ:hʌt·ɯ*] */mēhatu/* 'cloud'

[*avɯhʌ*] */avuha/* 'that–they'

/m/ *[m]*

[*m*] Bilabial voiced nasal.

Ex. [*mʌlɛ*] */male/* 'mountain'

[*ʷɔmʌrɯ*] */omaru/* 'granary'

/n/ [*n̲*] [*n*]

[*n̲*] Inter–dental voiced nasal.

Occurs before [d].

Ex. [*tɔn̲dI*] */tonti/* 'belly'

[*cʌn̲dɛ*] */cante/* 'market'

[*n*] Alveolar voiced nasal.

Occurs elsewhere.

Ex. [*na:k·ɯ*] */nāku/* 'tongue'

nenɛ] */nene/* 'think'

/ṇ/ [*ṇ*]

[*ṇ*] Retroflex voiced nasal.

Ex. [*kəṇʌrɯ*] */keṇaru/* 'well'

[*puṇ:a:k·ɯ*] */puṇṇāku/* 'oil–cake'

/ñ/ [*ñ*]

[*ñ*] Palatal voiced nasal.

Ex. [*ʸɛ:ñɛ*] */ēñe/* 'O brother–in–law'

[*piñjɛ*] */piñce/* 'dry–field'

/*ṅ*/ [*ṅ*] Velar voiced nasal.

Ex. [*ʸeṅnɛ*] /*eṅne*/ 'where'

[*ṅa:t·a·*] /*ṅātā*/ 'our mother'

/*l*/ [*l*]

[*l*] Alveolar voiced lateral.

Ex. [*la:ndʌ*] /*lānta*/ 'to walk leisurely'

[*kɔlɛ*] /*kole*/ 'murder'

/*ḷ*/ [*ḷ*]

[*ḷ*] Alveolar voiced retroflex lateral.

Ex. [*a:ḷɯ*] /*āḷu*/ 'person'

[*kʌṭḷɯ*] /*kaṭḷu*/ 'cot'

/*r*/ [*r*]

[*r*] Alveolar voiced trill.

Ex. [*ra:trI*] /*rātri*/ 'night'

[*mʌrɛ*] /*mare*/ 'hide'

/*ṛ*/ [*ṛ*]

[*ṛ*] Alveopalatal voiced retroflex flap.

Ex. [*pʌṛɯ*] /paṛu/ 'lie down'

[*kɔṛɛ*] /*koṛe*/ 'umbrella'

/*v*/ [*v*]

[*v*] Labio-dental semivowel.

Ex [*va:ṛʌvɛ*] /*vāṛave*/ 'rent'

[*avɛ̃*] /*avẽ*/ 'that-he'

/*y*/ [*y*]

[*y*] Palatal semivowel.

Ex. [*va:yI*] /*vāyi*/ 'mouth'

[*veyʌ*] /*veya*/ 'field'

1.5.3. *Suprasegmental phonemes*[5]

1. Nasalization :

/~/ Nasal feature.

Occurs finally along with vowels.

Ex. /*pōrẽ*/ 'go–I'

/*pōrã̄*/ 'goes–he'

/*ẽ̄*/ 'why'

/*nã̄*/ 'I'

2. Juncture phonemens :

a] Close Juncture /$/

Occurs within word.

Ex. /*kol$–e*/ → /*kole*/ 'murder'

/*kol–a*/ → /*kolla*/ 'to kill'

b] Open Juncture /+/

Occurs between words.

Ex. /*ava puḷḷe*/ 'she (is) child'

/*ava+puḷḷe*/ 'her daughter'

---

[5] The detailed investigation and description of the suprasegmental features of modern Tamil has been reserved for a separate monograph.

3. Pitches :

Ex. /³nã̄ ¹tʌmpiye ¹pātẽ/ 'I saw the younger brother'

/³nã̄ ¹tampiyɛ ²pātẽ/ 'I saw the younger brother (grudgingly)'

/³nã̄ ¹tampiyɛ ³pātẽ/ 'I saw the younger brother, what of that?'

/⁴pō/ 'go'

/⁴ṭē/ 'O boy'

4. Terminal contours:[6]

1. / | / Steady pause.

Occurs between words.

Ex. /nã̄ | pālu | kuṛicẽ ↓ / 'I drank milk'

2. / ↓ / Falling terminal.

Occurs sentence-finally.

Ex. /nã̄ | pālu | kuṛicẽ ↓ / 'I drank milk'

3. / ↑ / Rising terminal.

Occurs sentence-finally.

Ex. /nī | pō ↑ / 'you(sg) go'

1.6.0. *Consonant Sequences*

1.6.1. Geminated Consonants:

a-mm-e	'grand mother'
ve-nn-i	'hot water'
ta-ṇṇ-i	'cold water'

---

[6] Prof. William Bright calls them pausal junctures in his 'An Outline of Colloquial Kannada' p.l.

a–ll–i	'lily'
ka–ḷḷ–ẽ	'male thief'
a–yy–ā	'father'
ce-vv–ā	'tuesday'

1.6.2. Clusters :

1. Homorganic nasal + stop.

Ex.	*ce–mp–u*	'copper'
	po-nt-u	'hole'
	va–ṇṭ–u	'beetle'
	pa-ñc–u	'cotton'
	ka–ṅk–u	'fire–piece'

2. Hetrogeneous clusters:

Ex.	*pr* = *vi–pr–uδi*	'a bulb'
	pḷ = *ko–pḷ-u*	'navel'
	pl = *ci-pl–u*	'a plate'
	pṛ = *e–pṛ–i*	'how'
	tḷ = *ka–ṭḷ-u*	'cot'
	ṭṇ = *pa-ṭṇ–õ*	'city'
	tl = *ve-tl–e*	'betel leaf'
	tr = *rā-tr–i*	'night'
	kṛ = *okṛu*	'repair'
	kl = *nā-kl-e*	'on tonque'
	kḷ = *ta–kḷ–i*	'hand spining rod'
	kṇ = *va–kṇ–e*	'order'
	yh = *ce–yh–c*	'action'
	yδ = *ce–yδ–e*	'do–you [sg.]'

yv	*=ce-yv-ē*	'will do -you(sg)'
lv	*= kā-lv-ā*	'canal'
cl	*= ci-cl-upe*	'a small-box'
rk	*= mē-rk-u*	'west'
ṅn	*= e-ṅn-e*	'where'
ṅṇ	*= a ṅṇ-kuḷi*	'urinal'
mṭ	*= e-mṭ-ẽ*	'clever-he'
mṇ	*= a-mṇ-õ*	'nakedness'
mpḷ	*= ā-mpḷ-e*	'male'

1.7. *Syllable*

The structure of syllable is as follows:

± C ± C ± $\bar{A}$*~ ± C ± C

Ex.	*V*	*= a-se*	'luggage swing'
	$\bar{A}$	*= ā-se*	'desire'
	$\bar{A}$~	*= ō̃*	'your(sg)'
	CV	*= to-re*	'open'
	C$\bar{A}$	*= tō-ṛu*	'stud'
	CV~	*= a-vẽ*	'that-he'
	C$\bar{A}$~	*= pā-pā̃*	'will see-he'
	VC	*= al-la*	'to break'
	$\bar{A}$C	*= ān-te*	'owl'
	$\bar{A}$CC	*= āmp-ḷe*	'male'
	CVC	*= kaṭ-ḷu*	'cot'
	C$\bar{A}$C	*= vīṭ-ḷe*	'in house'
	CVCC	*= pomp-ḷa*	'female'
	CCV	*= tru-ḷā*	'festival'

1.8. *Word-initials* :

/a/

aṅke	‘there’
akā	‘elder sister’
ahõ	‘ego’
asiṅkõ	‘dirt’
acārõ	‘advance’
aṛe	‘edible’
aṭiyalu	‘necklace’
aṇṇāvi	‘teacher’
aṇṭā	‘vessel’
aṇilu	‘squirrel’
aδu	‘that–it’
ate	‘aunt’
anta	‘that’
anuvi	‘enjoy’
aprāṇi	“innocent’
apa	‘then’
apṛi	‘thus’
ampu	‘arrow’
ammã	’maternal uncle’

amatu	‘arrange’
ayire	‘shrimp’
ayyā	‘father’
are	‘half’
alavu	‘chin’
alli	‘lily’
ava	‘that-she’
aḷavu	‘measure-ment’

/ā/

ākõ	‘luck’
āsāri	‘smita’
āṛe	‘layer’
äṇi	‘nail’
āδi	‘beginning’
āne	‘elephant’
āpõ	‘edible’
āme	‘turtle ’
āyrõ	‘1000’
āru	‘river’
āle	‘mill’

āḷāku 'a measure'

āvi 'steam'

/i/

iṅke 'here'

iṛuku 'lane'

iðu 'this–it'

ipṛi 'this manner'

ipa 'now'

iru 'be'

ille 'nil'

ilupe 'a tree'

/ī/

ī 'fly'

īhe 'giving'

īse 'winged ant'

īñcu 'having chewn'

īce 'date–palm'

īṛu 'equality'

īṇu 'give birth'

ītu 'born–animal'

īma 'funeral'

īyā 'who (does) not give'

īrõ ,wetness'

īvu 'giving'

īḷuvẽ 'man of the Eḻava caste'

/u/

upu 'salt'

umi 'husk'

uci 'top'

usupu 'wake'

uṛuku 'a drum'

uri 'hoop'

uḷuku 'nerve–curling'

unni 'cattle–bug'

/ū/

ūñcalu 'swing'

ūsi 'needle'

ūṛa 'in between'

ūṭi 'chin'

ūṇu 'fix'

ūðalu 'flabbiness'

ūtu 'fountan'

ūme 'dumb'

ūru	'village'	*eḷavu*	'death'
		/ē/	
ūḷe	'hooting'	*ē*	'oh'
ekḷu	'hip'	*ēñe*	'oh brother-in-law'
eṅke	'where'	*ẽ*	'my'
eci	'refuse'	*ēṅku*	'pant'
eṭu	'8'	*ēṟu*	'cadjan-leaf'
eṟe	'weight'	*ēṭi*	'oh girl'
eṇṇu	'count'	*ēṇi*	'ladder'
etu	'*kick*'	*ēδu*	'how-it'
etene	'how many'	*ētu*	'load'
enna	'what'	*ēṇṭu*	'having supported'
epṟi	'how'	*ēntu*	'carry'
epa	'when'	*ēpā*	'oh male friend'
emṭẽ	'clever fellow'	*ēru*	'plough'
eyyā	'Oh father'	*ēlõ*	'auction'
eruvu	'animal manure'	*ēḷe*	'poor'
		/o/	
ele	'leaf'	*oṅka*	'your'
elle	'boundary'	*okṟu*	'repair'
endri	'get up'	*ocõ*	'defect'
eḷḷu	'gingly'	*oṭu*	'paste'

oṛi	'break'
oṇṇu	'one'
otu	'a musical instrument'
onne	'you (ag.) (ac.)'
opāri	'loud weeping'
ompaδu	'9'
omme	'you(Mhg)'
osarõ	'height'
oralu	'mortar'
olake	'pestle'
oḷaku	'measure-ment'
ovale	'scandle'

/ō/

õ	'your(sg)'
ōka	'to fuck'
ōṅku	'raise'
ōsi	'free of cost'
ōṛu	'tile'
ōṭe	'hole'
ōδõ	'hydrocele'
ōtã	'fucked–he'
ōpã	'will fuck–he'
ōñcu	'having become tired'
ōyāma	'frequently'
ōrõ	'edge'
ōle	'palm–leaf'
ōḷu	'fuck'

/k/

kaṅku	'fire–piece'
kāṛe	'a kind of bird'
kiṛuvu	'leaf-mat'
kīre	'pot-herb'
kuluke	'granary'
kūḷõ	'dirty heap'
kenā	'dream'
kēpe	'ragi'
koṇõ	'character'
kōvõ	'anger'

/ṅ/

ṅāyyā 'our father'

ṅātā 'our mother'

ṅopẽ 'your father'

ṅōtā 'your mother'

/c/

caṅkaδi 'matter'

cake 'dry husk'

capāṇi 'clap'

cāki 'witness'

ciku 'get trapped'

ciṛe 'edible'

cuku 'dry ginger'

cūri 'knife'

cece 'temple'

cēku 'hair-crop'

cohõ 'health'

cōvi 'oyster shell'

/t/

taṭu 'knock'

tārā 'duck'

tīni 'fodder'

tuṭu 'coin'

tūḷu 'powder'

tene 'millet'

tēru 'chariot'

toṛe 'thy'

tōpu 'grove'

truḷā 'festival'

/n/

naku 'lick'

nāsi 'nose'

nitõ 'daily'

nīcalu 'swimming'

nupaδu '30'

nūru '100'

nene 'think'

nēñci 'turban'

noyyi 'broken rice'

nōmpu	'fast'
/p/	
paṭṇi	'starvation'
pāḷõ	'piece'
picuvā	'knife'
pīcu	'milk'
puṅku	'a tree'
pūsu	'smear'
peḷe	'live'
pēyi	'devil'
poṭi	'box'
pōṇi	'tumbler'
/m/	
manu	'petition'
māpḷe	'son-in-law'
micõ	'refuse'
mīnu	'fish'
munnāle	'front'
mūñci	'face'
mete	'matress'
mēkā	'yoke'
molle	'debt'
mōhõ	'lust'
/y/	
yāru	'who'
/r/	
rasõ	'juice'
rātri	'night'
reke	'wing'
rokõ	'ready cash'
/l/	
lacõ	'lakh'
lāvõ	'profit'
lutẽ	'scamp'
/v/	
vaṅki	'knife'
vāṛave	'rent'
villu	'bow'
vīse	'measurement'
veṅkẽ	'pauper'
vēṅke	'tiger'

1.9. *Word-finals*

kuḷi	'pit'
āδi	'beginning'
kati	'knife'

/-i/		/ī/	
api	'having smeared'	*tī*	'fire'
poṭi	'box'	*pī*	'motion'
kaci	'party'	*pī*	'onomatopoeia'
ńaki	'licker'		
viḱi	'sells–it'		
pasi	'hunger'		
umi	'husk'		
kammi	'shortage'		
tīni	'fodder'		
tinni	'eater'		
pōṇi	'tumbler'		
taṇṇi	'water'		
aṛi	'bottom'		
vari	'tax'		
vali	'pain'		
alli	'lily'		
koḷḷi	'fire–stick'		
pāyi	'mat'		
payyi	'bag'		
avi	'boil'		
tavvi	'having jumped'		

/e/	
āᴅe	'ladle'
ate	'aunt'
aṭe	leech'
pace	'green'
ańke	'there'
kaδe	'story'
ase	'move'
ame	'make'
amme	'grand-mother'
tene	'millet'
tenne	'coconut'
aṇe	'embrace'
eṇṇe	'oil'
aṛe	'close'
ayre	'shrimp'
vele	'price'
elle	'boundary'
toḷe	'hole'

koḷḷe 'loot'
tīye 'fire(ac),
payye 'bag(ac)'
pove 'smoke'

/*ē*/

ē 'oh friend'
ṭē 'oh boy'

/*a*/

epa 'when'
nata 'to desire'
veṭa 'to cut'
taca 'which stitched'
naka 'to lick'
naḱa 'to crush'
ōδa 'to recite'
vasa 'which scolded'
poruma 'to fume'
tumma 'to sneeze'
pōna 'which went'
enna 'what'
pēṇa 'to keep'

eṇṇa 'to think'
ēra 'to climb'
tēṛa 'to search'
pōla 'similarly'
colla 'to tell'
aḷa 'measure'
taḷḷa 'to push'
pēya 'to rain'
payya 'slowly'
pōva 'to go'
kavva 'to catch'

/*ā*/

kopā 'brench?'
patā 'ten?'
pāṭā 'song?'
tēcā 'if rubbed'
tēkā 'teak?'
taḱā 'stitches-she'
tōδā 'convenien-tly'

kāsā	'money?'
āmā	'yes'
cnmmā	'uselessly'
pōnā	'if went'
connā	'if said'
āṇā	'male?'
poṇṇā	'female'
pērā	'name?'
āṟā	'goat?'
pālā	'milk?'
collā	'word?'
tāḷā	'paper?'
kaḷḷā	'toddy?'
tāvā	'dispute'
cevvā	'tuesday'

/ō/

pō	'go'
cō	'onomato-poeia'
tō	'-do-'
yārō	'who?'

/u/

aṟupu	'oven'
pontu	'hole'
pāṭu	'song'
pēcu	'speach'
kañku	'fire-piece'

kāδu	'ear'
kāsu	'cash'
porumu	'fume'
tummu	'sneeze'
tēnu	'honey'
konnu	'stammer'
kōṇu	'bend'
paṇṇu	'make'
peyaru	'pulse'
kāṟu	'forest'
asalu	'original'
collu	'tell'
āḷu	'person'
kaḷḷu	'toddy'
aḷavu	'beauty'

/ū/

pū	'flower'
cū	'onomato-poeia'
tū	,,
ṭū	,,

/~/

aṇṇẽ	'elder brother'
vārã	'comes-he'
avalõ	'width'
varũ	'will come-it'

CHAPTER II

MORPHOPHONEMICS

[A] *Morphemic Sandhi*

1 *-C → -C-u*

Ex. *naṛa-k → naṛa-k-u* 'walks–it'

2 (*C*) *VN–V* → (*C*) *VNN-V*

[*N=nasals, l, ḷ, y and v*]

Ex. *vay-a → vayy–a* 'to scold'

kol-a → koll–a 'to kill'

3 *ō/a/ā -V → ō/a/ā -v–V*

Ex. *vara–ā → vara-v–ā* 'to come?'

nelā ā → nelā-v–ā 'moon?'

pō-a → pō–v-a 'to go'

4 *i/ī/e/ē/y–t → i/ī/e/ē/ϕ–c*

Ex. *paṛi–t–u → paṛic–u* 'having read'

aṛe–t–u → aṛec–u 'having closed'

tay–t-u → tac–u 'having stitched'

5 *i/ī/e/ē/y–nt → i/ī/e/ē/ϕ–ñc*

Ex. *aḷi-nt-u → aḷiñc–u* 'having perished'

tole–nt–u → toleñc–u 'having disappeared'

pẽy-nt–u→ pẽñc-u 'having rained'

6 *ṭu-l → ṭḷ*

Ex. *vīṭu-le → vīṭḷe* 'in house'

7 *i/ī/e/ē/y-k → i/ī/e/ē/ϕ-ḱ*

Ex. *teri-k-a → teriḱ-a* 'to splash'

ore-k-a → oreḱa 'to taste hot'

tī-k-ā → tīḱ-ā 'for fire?'

tēy-k-a → tēḱ-a 'to smear'

vay-k-a → vaḱ-a 'to place'

8 *y-p → ϕp*

Ex. *tēy-pā → tēpā* 'will smear–she'

9 *y/ḱ-u → y/ḱ-i*

Ex. *nāy-u → nāyi* 'dog'

viḱ-u → viḱi 'sells–it'

10 *ṇ/n-stop → homorgonic nasal + stop*

Ex. *tin-p-ā → timp-ā* 'will munch-she'

kāṇ-k-a → kāṅk-a 'to see'

11 *Morphophonemic Symbal X*

X means 1] *ṅk–X → k*

2] *ñc–X → c*

3] *mp X → p*

4] *ṛ–X → ṭ*

5] *s–X → c*

6] *r–X → t*

Ex. *eraṅku–X → eraku*

'descend make descend'

miñcu-X-am- → *micu-am-*
'remain remainder'

koḷampu-X → *koḷapu*
'confuse make confuse'

ōṛu-X → *ōṭu*
'run drive'

pūsuX → *pūcu*
'smear smearing'

āru-X → *ātu*
'get appease'
appeased

12 {....*am*} / ∞ ....-*atu* ∞ ....-*õ* ∞ ...-*a* ∞ ...-*am*-/

/...*atu*/ occurs before case signs.

Ex. *maratu-ku* 'to-tree'

/...*õ*/ occurs before pause.

Ex. *aδu morõ* ↓ 'that-it,(is) tree

/...*a*/ occurs in case compound.

Ex. *marapoṭi* 'wooden box'

/...*am*-/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *maram-ā* 'tree?'

13 -*um* → -*ũ*

Ex. *kallum* → *kallũ* 'also-stone'

varum → *varũ* 'will come-it'

14 -*an* → -*ẽ*

Ex. *keruṛan* → *keruṛẽ* 'vulture'

mavan → *mavẽ* 'son'

15 *ĀN* → *Ā*˜

[N means n and m]

Ex. *vārān* → *vārā̃* 'comes-he'

varalām→ *varalā̃* 'let come'

16 *-āḷ/-aḷ* → *-ā/-a*

Ex. *avaḷ* → *ava* 'that she'

vārāḷ → *vārā* 'comes–she'

avuhaḷ → *avuha* 'that-they'

17 *n/ṇ+stop* → *homorganic nasal + stop*

Ex. *mān + kuṭi* → *māṅkuṭi* 'deer–youngling'

āṇ + kuṭi → *āṅkuṭi* 'mule–youngling'

18 *-l(l)ul-* → *-ll-*

Ex. *kallu-le* → *kalle* 'on–stone'

kālu-le → *kālle* 'on-leg'

19 *ḷ(ḷ)ul-* → *-ḷḷ-*

Ex. *kaḷḷu-le* → *kaḷḷe* 'in-toddy'

muḷḷu-le→ *muḷḷe* 'in-thorn'

tāḷu-le→ *tāḷḷe* 'on-paper'

tōḷu-le → *tōḷḷe* 'on-shoulder'

20 *-Tul-* → *-Tl-*

Ex. *nāku-le* → *nākle* 'on-tongue'

kātu-le → *kātle* 'in-wind'

cīpu-lu → *cīple* 'in-comb'

[In rule 21, T means k, t, p.]

21 {.. *ey-*} /~ ...*e* ~ ....*ey-*/

/...*e*/ Occurs before pause.

Ex. *ale* 'wander'

tale 'head'

/...*ey-*/ Occurs elsewhere

Ex. *aley-vã̄* 'will wander-he'

laley-le 'head-on'

[B] *Morphemic and word sandhi*

1 *l/ī/e/ē V → i/ī/e/ēy V*

Ex. *vari–ā* → *variyā* 'tax?'

tī–ā → *tīyā* 'fire?'

tale–ā → *taleyā* 'head'

vari eṅke → *vari yeṅke* 'tax where?'

tī eṅke → *tī yeṅke* 'fire where?'

tale eṅke → *tale yeṅke* 'head where?'

2 *u–V → ϕV*

[This] /u/ is one other than that which occurs after [(C)VC].

Ex. *kāṛu–ā* → *kāṛā* 'forest?'

nāku-ā → *nākā* 'tongue?'

3 *Verb in the form of (C)VCu- → (C)VC*

Ex. *toṛu–a* → *toṛa* 'to touch'

toṛu–āðu → *toṛāðu* 'won't touch-it'

4 *Noun in the form of (C)VCu-V → (C)VCV-vV*

Ex. *pasu-ā → pasuvā* 'cow?'

[C] *Word sandhi*

[+ means pause]

1 *a+V → ϕV*

Ex. *periya+ āḷu → periyāḷu* 'big person'

2 *R. P. /a/ + Stop → R. P. /a/ fricative*

Ex. *vanta+peya → vanta ϕeya* 'fellow who came'

vanta+kāḷe → vanta hāḷe 'bull which came'

3 *V+Stop → V+ homorganic nasal + stop*

Ex. *nã̄+tã̄ → nāntã̄* 'I certainly'

nã̄+kūṛa→ uāṅkūṛa 'I even'

4 *m+non-stop → ϕ+non-stop.*

Ex. *panam+maṭe → pana+maṭe* 'palmyra fibre'

Morphemics

Morphemics contains the description and analysis of Morphemic words and the suffixes called clitics which occur after words.

Morphemic word is any segment of a sentence bounded by successive points at which potential pausing is possible.*

The structure of word is as follows:

Stem ± Suffixes

Ex. *puli* 'tiger'

var–avu 'income'

Morphemic words are of 6 types :–

1. Verbs
2. Nouns
3. Adverbs
4. Adjectives
5. Postpositions
6. Indeclinables

Of these barring Indeclinables all other words take Clitics.

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* C.F. Hockett, A course in Modern Linguistics, p. 167

CHAPTER III

Verbs

3.0.0. Verbs are those which can take tense markers. A verb stem can produce 10 kinds of construction by suffixation. Defective verbs and phrasal constructions are separately treated here.

Of the 10 verbal constructions the finite constructions are 5; the non-finite constructions are 3; and the verbal derivations are 2.

3.0.1. Finite constructions are classified into 5 types on the basis of mode.

1. Indicative
2. Imperative
3. Optative
4. Concessive
5. Permissive

1 Indicative

a. Affirmative

[± means with or without; + means with]

$$\text{St} \pm \begin{matrix}\text{Tr}\\ \text{Ca}\end{matrix} \pm \text{Dm} + \text{Te} + \text{PNT}$$

Ex. *pā-t-āru* 'saw-he (Mhsg.)'

maṛaku-n-āru 'folded-he(Mhsg.)'

kāmi-c-āru 'showed-he(Mhsg.)'

va-nt-āva 'came-they(E.pl.)'

b. Negative

[Indicative-negative is possible for Neuter only]

St ± Tr ± Dm + Neg + PNT
Ca

Ex. *pā-k-āδu-Φ* 'not see-it'

keṛu-x-k-āδu-Φ 'not spoil-it'

2 Imperative

[Possible for second person only]

a. Affirmative

St ± Tr ± Dm + PNT
Ca

Ex. *kaṛi+Φ* 'bite-you (sg.)'

kaṛi[y]-ũ 'bite-you(Mhsg.)'

b. Negative

St = Tr ± Dm + Neg + PNT
Ca

Ex. *paṛi-k̍-āδ-e* 'don't read-you (sg.)'

3 Optative

[Possible for 2nd and 3rd persons only]

St ± Tr ± Dm + Opt
Ca

Ex. *kaṛi-k̍-a* 'let bite'

cāv-a 'let die'

4. Concessive

[Possible for all persons]

St ± Tr ± Dm + Con
Ca

Ex. *kaṛi-ḱ-alā̃* 'may bite'

pā-k-alā̃ 'may see'

5. Permissive

[Possible for I and II persons only]

St = Tr ± Dm + Per
Ca

Ex. *kaṛi-ḱ-aṭũ* 'let bite'

pā-k-aṭũ 'let eee'

3.0.2. Non-finite Constructions

[Otherwise called Adverbial Participles cooccurrent with verbal constructions]

Non-finite constructions are of 3 types:

1 Infinitive

2 Verbal Participle

3 Conditional Verbal Partieiple

1. Infinitive

St ± Tr ± Dm + Inf
Ca

Ex. *paṛi-ḱ-a* 'to read'

oṛe[y]-a 'to break'

oṛe-x-ḱ-a 'to get broken'

2. Verbal Participle

a. Affirmative

St ± Tr ± Dm + Pa + Vp
Ca

Ex. *pā–t–u* 'having seen'

va–nt–u 'having come'

b. Nagative

St ± Tr ± Dm + Neg + Vp
Ca

Ex. *ōṛ–ā–ma* 'having not run'

pār–ā–ma 'having not seen'

3. Conditional Verbal Participle

a. Affirmative

St ± Tr ± Dm + Pa + Cond
Ca

Ex. *va–nt–ā* 'if came'

b. Nagative

St ± Tr ± Dm + Neg + Cond
Ca

Ex. *var–āṭ–a* 'if not came'

3.0.3. *Verbal Derivations*

Verbal derivations are of 2 types:

1 Relative Participle

2 Gerund

1. Ralative Participle

[Otherwise ealled Adjectival Participle cooccurrent with noun]

St ± Tr ± Dm ± Te + RP
Ca

Ex. *vā-r-a kāḷe*	'bull which comes'
va-nt-a kāḷe	'bull which came'
*var-um-Φ kāḷe**	'bull which will came'
cuṟu-Φ cōru	'cooked rice which(is) hot'

b. Negative

St ± Tr ± Dm + Neg + RP
Ca

Ex. *var-āδ-a kāḷe*	'bull which does not come'

2. Gerund

[No furure gerund is possible]

St ± Tr ± Dm + Pa + Ger
Ca Pr

Ex. *vā-r-aδu*	'the present act of coming'
va-nt-aδu	'the past act of coming'

* Futnre RP is very rarely used in the TTD.

3.0.4. *The chart of the possition classes of verbal suffixes:*

10	11	12	13	14	15
10.1.St.	11.1.Tr	12.Dm.	13.1.Te.	14.1.V.P.	15.0.PNT.
10.2.St.At	11.2.Ca.		13.1.1.Pa.	14.2.Cond.	15.1.ISg.
			13.1.2.Pr.	14.3.R.P.	15.2.IPI.
			13.1.3.Fu.	14.4.Ger.	15.3.IISg.
			13.2.Neg.	14.5.Imp.	15.4.II MhSg.
			13.3.Opt.		15.5.II Pl.
			13.4.Conc.		15.6.III MSg.
			13.5.Perm.		15.7.III MhSg.
			13.6.Inf.		15.8.III MPl.
					15.9.III FeSg.
					15.10.III FePl.
					15.11.III EpPl.
					15.12.III Neu.

3.10.0, *Stems*

3.10.1. *Stem classification*

Verb stems are classified here on the basis of the past tense marker which they take.

SET-I

taking pa. /–in–/

/–ṅku/

kasaṅku	'crumble'	*veḷaṅku*	'shine'
kuluṅku	'get shaken'	*eraṅku*	'descend'
keraṅku	'swoon'	*oṛuṅku*	'shrink'
curuṅku	'shrink'	*oraṅku*	'sleep'
nasuṅku	'get crushed'	*taṅku*	'stay'
naṛuṅku	'tremble'	*toṅku*	'hang'
neruṅku	'approach'	*poṅku*	'over boil'
noruṅku	'get broken,	*maṅku*	'become dim'
piδuṅku	'be pressed out'	*muṅku*	'dive'
puṛuṅku	'snatch'	*tāṅku*	'bear'
posuṅku	'get burned'	*vāṅku*	'receive'
masaṅku	'darken'	*ēṅku*	'pine'
mayaṅku	'get bewildered'	*ōṅku*	'raise'
		/–ku/	
vaδaṅku	'fade'	*ceδuku*	'pare off'

naruku 'cut'
muruku 'twist'
muṛuku 'chase'

veḷaku 'wash'
araku 'cut'
iṛuku 'clutch'
kaku 'vomit'

naku 'lick'
moku 'eat much'
tāku 'attack'
tūku 'carry'
nōku 'look'

/–ñcu/
uriñcu 'suck'
koñcu 'prattle'
keñcu 'entreat'

miñcu 'remain'
nīñcu 'swim'

/–cu/
kīcu 'scratch'
pīcu 'milk'

/–su/
alasu 'wash'
orasu 'rub'
kūsu 'feel delicacy'
pūsu 'smear'
vīsu 'blow'
ūsu 'become rotten'

/–ṛu/
kūṛu 'assemble'
tēṛu 'search'
pāṛu 'sing'
mūṛu 'shut'
vāṛu 'wither'

āṛu 'sway'
ōṛu 'run'
veḷāṛu 'play'

/–ṭu/
iruṭu 'darken'
ōrāṭu 'sing lullaby'

veṭu 'cut'
tiṭu 'scold'

keṭu 'tie'
kaṭu 'suffice'
taṭu 'knock'
koṭu 'pour'
coṭu 'drip'
tīṭu 'sharpen'
māṭu 'fix'
mūṭu 'stitch'
eṭu 'be near'
oṭu 'paste'
ūṭu 'feed'

/–ṇṭu/

noraṇṭu 'scratch'
peraṇṭu 'scratch'
kiṇṭu 'kindle'
noṇṭu 'limp'
aṇṭu 'approach'
oṇṭu 'lean'

/-mpu/

koḷampu 'get confused'
keḷampu 'start'
arumpu 'bud'
usumpu 'awake'
oḷampu 'get confused'
cūmpu 'suck'
ūmpu 'suck'

/–pu/

anupu 'send'
tupu 'split'
capu 'suck'
apu 'smear'
upu 'become flabby'

/–tu/

parạtu 'spread'
uṛutu 'dress'
kotu 'peck'
cutu 'go round'
tatu 'hop'
totu 'cling'
patu 'catch'
potu 'close'
motu 'beat'

tītu 'white wash'

pītu 'beat one's drum'

etu 'kick'

otu 'press'

ūtu 'pour'

/-*ðu*/

eḷuðu 'write'

ūðu 'blow'

pōðu 'be sufficient'

/-*ntu*/

lāntu 'walk leisurely'

mintu 'go forward'

pintu 'lag'

ēntu 'carry'

/-*vu*]

paḷavu 'practise'

aḷuvu 'become rotten'

eruvu 'let much motion'

oḷuvu 'leak'

kūvu 'hoot'

cīvu 'chop'

āvu 'become'

tāvu 'leap'

/-*ḷḷu*/

kiḷḷu 'pinch'

taḷḷu 'push'

aḷḷu 'take much'

/-*nnu*/

konnu 'stammer'

tennu 'leverlift'

minnu 'flash'

pinnu 'knit'

/-*ṇu*/

kōṇu 'bend'

tōṇu 'appear'

ūṇu 'fix'

/-ṇṇu/

eṇṇu	'count'
kiṇṇu	'fly'
paṇṇu	'make'

/-mu/

urumu	'growl'
cerumu	'cough'
porumu	'grudge'

/-mmu/

tummu	'sneeze'
vimmu	'swell'
kammu	'dwindle'

/-ru/

āru	'be appeased'
māru	'change'
tūru	'drizzle, sweep'
vāru	'sweep'
kāru	'taste pungent'
kamaru	'smell oily'
pō	'go'
collu	'tell'

SET II

taking Pa. /-ṭ-/

curuḷu	'curl'
meraḷu	'fear'
varaḷu	'become dry'
araḷu	'fear'
nīḷu	'become long'
mōḷu	'pass urine'
mūḷu	'be kindled'
pēlu	'pass motion
īṇu	'give birth'
kāṇu	'see'
ēṇu	'support'
kaḷavāṇu	'steal'
kēḷu	'hear'

Set III

Taking Pa. /X/

kūpṟu	'call'
cāpṟu	'eat'
āpṟu	'get trapped'

kumpuṛu 'salute'
keṛu 'perish'
cuṛu 'burn'
toṛu 'touch'
paṛu 'suffer'
viṛu 'abandon'
pōṛu 'let off'
vākapaṛu 'get married'

Set IV

Taking Pa. /-t-/

pāru 'see'
vāru 'pour'
ayaru 'forget'
tūru 'sweep'
tōru 'get defeated'
nūru 'spin'
vēru 'sweat'
ōḷu 'fuck'
maṇa 'smell'
kana 'be heavy'
toṇatoṇa 'bore'
paḷapaḷa 'dazzle'
pū 'flower'

mū 'become old'
kā 'protect'
o 'agree'
kuṛu 'give'
taṛu 'obstruct'
paṛu 'lie down'
ciru 'shorten'
niru 'weigh'

peru 'swell'
maru 'refuse'
veru 'hate'
poru 'be patient'
paḷu 'ripen'
koḷu 'grow fat'
kaṛi 'bite'
cali 'sift'
ciri 'laugh'
ceḷi 'prosper'
tiṇi 'stuff'
toli 'beat'
naṛi 'act'
pasi 'be hungry'
paṛi 'read'

pari	'pluck'
puḷi	'turn sour'
maṟi	'fold'
mari	'waylay'
vali	'pain'
veṟi	'crack'
kōvi	'get angry'
cāði	'be adament'
tāḷı	'flavour'
pāṇi	'exagerate'
pūri	'rejoice'
vāði	'pain'
vāḷi	'sweep'
vīði	'divide'
aṟi	'beat'
ari	'itch'
ini	'be sweet'
oppi	'prove'
anuvi	'enjoy'
ōṅkāri	'vomit'
eðukaḷi	'overflow'
entiri	'get up'
keḷe	'scratch'
caṟe	'feel sorry'
nare	'bceome grey'
nene	'think'
peḷe	'live'
male	'be amazed'
more	'stare'
moḷe	'sprout'
aṟe	'shut'
are	'grind'
aṇe	'embrace'
ore	'taste hot'
tay	'stitch'
vay	'place'
moy	'swarm'
vāy	'chance'
kāy	'croppro-duce'
kay	'be bitter'
cāvu	'die'
peru	'give birth'
uru	'have'

Set V

taking Pa. /*–nt–*/

avi	'boil by steam'
ari	'cut'

aḷi ‘perish’
uri ‘get peeled’
oṛi ‘get broken’
iṛi ‘crumble’
oḷi ‘hide’
kaḷi ‘dwindle’
kumi ‘pile’
kuni ‘bend down’
cari ‘fall down’
taṇi ‘get appeased’
teri ‘be known’
teḷi ‘become clean’
paṇi ‘obey’
piri ‘part’
maṛi ‘die’
mali ‘become cheap’
muṛi ‘end’
vaḷi ‘flow‘
viri ‘open’

ī ‘chew pulses’
tī ‘become scarched’
nay ‘get crushed’
tēy ‘wear away’
pēy ‘rain’
mēy ‘graze’
kāy ‘boil, be dry’
cāy ‘lean’
māy ‘die’
ase ‘sway’
aṛe ‘pile’
aṇe ‘embrace’
ame ‘fit’
ale ‘wender’
are ‘beat’
oṛe ‘get broken’
oδe ‘kick’
ole ‘get disordered’
oḷe ‘pain’

kaṛe	'churn'
tove	'correct'
tole	'become lost'
nane	'become wet'
mare	'disappear'
mone	'try'
moḷe	'enter'
vaḷe	'bend'
veḷe	'grow'
kare	'dissolve'
cey	'do'
allu	'break'
asaru	'be tired'
ukāru	'sit down'
osaru	'rise high'
toṇṇāru	'beg'
paṛaru	'spread'
pēru	'move'
vaḷaru	'grow'
kuḷuru	'be cool'
tīru	'be exhausted'
ūru	'creep'
varu	'come'
taru	'give'
nōvu	'suffer'
vēvu	'boil'
aḷa	'measure'
keṛa	'lie down'
cema	'carry'
ceva	'become red'
para	'fly'
pera	'be born'
tora	'open'
mara	'forget'
iru	'be'

Set VI

Taking Pa. /–δ–/

uḷuvu	'plough'
aḷuvu	'weep'

Set VII

Taking Pa. /–ṇ–/

cellu	'go'
kollu	'kill'
mellu	'chew'
nillu	'stand'
tinnu	'chew'
**–ṇu*	'say that'

Set VIII

Taking Pa. /–s/

vay	'scold'
cey	'do'

**ṇu < en* 'say that'

3.10.2. *Stem Alternants*

{*nī-*} / ∞ *nilu-* ∞ *-niru* ~ *nillu* ∞ *ni-*/

/*nilu-*/ occurs before V. N. /*-ve*/

Ex. *nilu-ve* 'debt, balance'

/*niru-*/ occurs before Tr. /*-t-*/

Ex. *niru-t-a* 'to stop'

/*nillu*/ occurs before vowels and pause.

Ex. *nill(u)-ẽ* 'please stand-you(sg)'

/*ni-*/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *ni-p-ā* 'will stand -she'

{(*C*)*V*....*ḷu*} / ∞ (*C*)*V*....*ṇ-* ∞ (*C*)*V*....*ḷu*/

/(*C*)*V*....*ṇ-*/ occurs before Pa. /*-ṭ-*/

Ex. *araṇ-ṭ-ā* 'feared-she'

/(*C*)*V*....*ḷu*/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *araḷ(u)-āδu* 'having not feared'

araḷ(u)-a 'to fear'

Stems having similar alternants:-

/*curuḷu*/	'curl	/*nīḷu*/	'become long'
/*meraḷu*/	'fear	/*mōḷu*/	'pass urine'
/*mūḷu*/	'get kindled'	/*varaḷu*/	'be dry'

{(*C*)*V*...*Vru*} / ∝ (*C*)*V*.... *V-* ∞ (*C*)*V*.... *Vru*/

/(*C*)*V*....*V-*/ occurs before Pa.

Ex. *pe-t-ā* 'gave birth-she'

ukā-nt-u 'having sat'

/(C)V...Vru/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *peru* 'give birth–you(sg.)'

ukāru 'sit–you(sg.)'

Stems having similar alternants:–

/nūru/ 'spin' */ūru/* 'creep'

/tīru/ 'finish' */pēru/* 'move'

{taru}/∞ tār– ∞ tā– ∞ taru/

/tār–/ occurs before Imp. Pl. */–um–/*.

Ex. *tār–um–* 'give–you (Mhsg)'

/ta–/ occurs before Pa. */–nt–/*

Ex. *ta–nt–ā* 'gave–she'

/tā–/ occurs with Imp. affirmative and Pr. */–r–/*

Ex. *tā* 'give–you(sg.)'

tā–rā 'gives–she'

/taru/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *tar(u)–a* 'to give'

tar(u)–ā–ma 'having not given'

taru–vā 'will give–she'

Stem having similar alternants:–

/varu/ 'come'

{vēvu} /∞ –vē– ∞ –ve ∞ – vēvu/

/vē–/ occurs before V. N. */–kāṛu/* and semi-vowels.

Ex. *vē–kāṛu* 'burning'

vā–vā 'will burn–she'

/ve–/ occurs before Pa. */–nt–/*

Ex. *ve–nt–u* 'having burnt'

/vēvu/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *vēv(u)-a* 'to burn'

vēv(u)-um-Φ 'will burn-it'

Stem having similar alternants:—

/nōvu/ 'suffer'

{cāvu} */∞ ce- ∞ cā- ∞ cāvu/*

/ce-/ occurs before Pa. */-t-/*

Ex. *ce-t-u* 'having died'

/cā-/ occurs before Fu. */-v-/*

Ex. *cā-vā* 'will die-she'

/cāvu/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *cāvu-Φ* 'die-you (sg.)'

cāv(u)-a 'to die'

cāv(u)-āδu 'not die-it'

{tinnu} */∞ tī- ∞ tīn- ∞ tinnu/*

/tī-/ occurs before V. N. */vanam-/*

Ex. *tī-vanam-* 'fodder'

/tīn-/ occurs before V. N. */-i/*

Ex. *tīn-i* 'fodder'

/tinnu/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *tinnu-Φ* 'chew-you(sg.)

{cellu} */∞ ce- ∞ cel$- ∞ cellu/*

/ce- occurs before Pa. */-ṇ-/*

Ex. *ce-ṇ[ṇ]ā* 'went-she'

|cel$| occurs before V. N. *|-avu|*

Ex. *cel$-avu* 'expenditure'

|cellu| occurs elewhere.

Ex. *cell(u)-a* 'to go'

cell(u)-ũ-Φ 'will go-it'

{kollu} *|∞ ko- ∞ kol $- ∞ kollu|*

|ko-| occurs before Pa. *|-ṇ-|*

Ex. *ko-ṇ[ṇ]u* 'having killed'

|kol$-| occurs before V. N. *|-e|*

Ex. *kol$-e* 'murder'

|kollu| occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *koll(u)-a* 'to kill'

koll(u)-āma 'having not killed'

{villu} *|~vi- ∞ vel$- ∞ villu|*

|vi| occurs before stop.

Ex. *vi-ḱa* 'to sell'

vi-pā 'will sell she'

|vel$-| occurs before V. N. *|-e|*

Ex. *vel$-e* 'price'

|villu| occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *villu-Φ* 'sell-you(sg)'

vill(u)-ũ 'sell-you(Mhsg.)

{uḷu} *|∞ oḷ$- ∞ uḷuvu ∞ uḷu|*

|oḷ$-| occurs before V. N. *|-avu|*

Ex. *oḷ-avu* 'ploughing'

/*uḷuvu*/ occurs before pause and vowels.

Ex. *uḷuvu*–Φ 'plough–you(sg.)

uḷuv(*u*)–*a* 'to plough'

/*uḷu*/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *uḷu*–*δu* 'having ploughed'

uḷu–*δ*–*ā̃* 'ploughed–he'

{*aḷuvu*} /~ *aḷuvu* ~ *aḷu*/

/*aḷuvu*/ occurs before pause and vowels.

Ex. *aḷuvu*–Φ 'weep–you(sg.)'

aḷuv(*u*)–*a* 'to weep'

/*aḷu*–/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *aḷu*–*vā* 'will weep–she'

{*kēḷu*} /~ *kē*– ~ *kēḷu*/

/*kē*–/ occurs before stop.

Ex. *kē*–*pā* 'will hear–she'

kē–*ṭā* 'heard–she'

/*kēḷu*/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *kēḷu*–Φ 'ask–you(sg.)'

kēḷu–*vi* 'question'

{*allu*} /~*a*– ~ *allu*/

/*a*–/ occurs before Pa. /–*nt*–/

Ex. *a*–*nt*–*u* 'having got cut'

/allu/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *all(u)-ũ-Φ* 'will get cut-it'

all(u)-a 'to get cut'

{pēlu}/ ∞ pēṇ- ∞ pēlu/

/pēṇ-/ occurs before Pa. */-ṭ-/*.

Ex. *pēṇ-ṭ-ā* 'let out motion-she'

/pēlu/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *pēl(u)-a* 'to let out motion'

{collu} */ ∞ co- ∞ colu/*

/co-/ occurs before Pa. */-n-/*

Ex. *co-n[n]-ā* 'said-she'

/collu/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *coll(u)-a* 'to say'

coll(u)-āma 'having not said'

{ōḷu} */~ō- ~ōḷu/*

/ō-/ occurs before stop.

Ex. *ō-ka* 'to fuck'

ō-pā 'will fuck-she'

/ōḷu/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *oḷu-Φ* 'fuck-you' (sg.)

{īṇu} */ ∞ ī ∞ īṇu/*

/ī-/ occurs before V. N. */-tu/*

Ex. *ī-tu* 'calf'

/iṇu/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *iṇ(u)-ũ-Φ* 'will give birth-it'

{pāru} / ~ pā- ~ pāru/

/pā-/ occurs before stop.

Ex. *pā-ka* 'to see'

pā-kā 'sees-she'

/ pāru-/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *pār(u)-ũ* 'please see-you (Mhsg.)'

pāru-Φ 'see-you (sg.)'

{okṛu} / ∞ oku- ∞ okṛu/

/oku-/ occurs before Pa. */X/*

Ex. *oku-ṭ-ā* 'repaired-she'

/okṛu/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *okṛ(u)-a* 'to repair'

okṛu-Φ 'repair-you (sg.)'

{taṅku} / ∞ tak- ∞ taṅku /

/tak-/ occurs before Pa. */-i/*

Ex. *tak-i-Φ* 'having remained'

/taṅku-/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *taṅk(u)-ũ-Φ* 'will remain-it'

taṅk(u)-a 'to remain'

{-ṇu} / ~-ṇ- ~-ṇu~-Φ /

/-ṇ-/ occurs before stop.

Ex. *vārā-ṇ-k-ā* 'comes-she-says-she'

/-ṇu-/ occurs before pause.

Ex. *vārā-ṇu* 'say–you(sg.)that she comes' [She says that she comes]

/-Φ-/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *vārā-Φ–ṇu* 'comes–she–having said' [having said that she comes]

{*pō*}/ ∞ *pōr–* ∞ *pō-*/

/*pōr*-/ occurs before Mhsg. /*-um-*/

Ex. *pōr–um–* 'go you (Mhg.)

/*pō*/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *pō–[v]–a* 'to go'

{*vay–*} / ∞ *va–* ∞ *vay–*/

/*va–*/ occurs before Pa. /*-s-*/

Ex. *va-s–ā* 'scholded-she'

/*vay*/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *vay–(y)–a* 'ot scold'

Stem having similar alternants:—

/*cey* 'do'

{*kuḷi*} / ∞ *kuḷu* ∞ *kuḷi*/

/*kuḷu*/ occurs before Tr. / *pāṭu* /

Ex. *kuḷu–pāṭu* 'give hath'

/*kuḷi*/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *kuḷi–ḱ–a* 'to bathe'

{*āvu*} / ∞*ā*– ∞ *āvu*/

/*ā*–/ occurs before Pa. /–*n*–, –*y*–/.

Ex. *ā*–*nā* 'became-she'

ā–*y*–Φ 'having become'

/*āvu*/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *āv*(*u*)–*a* 'to become'

āvu–Φ 'become-you (sg.)'

{…*uṅku*} / ~ …*i*(*ṅ*)*ḱu* ~ ….*uṅku*/

/…*i*(*ṅ*)*ḱu*/ occurs before /–*i*–/.

Ex. *puṛiṅḱ*(*u*)–*i* 'having snatched'

taṭiḱ(*u*)-*i* 'having obstructed'

/…*uṅku*/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *puṛuṅku*–Φ 'snatch-you (sg)'

taṛuku–Φ 'obstruct-you (sg.)'

3.11.1. *Transitive*

St+

{-*X*–} / ∞ *pāṭu* ∞ –*kaḷi* ∞ –*t*– ∞ –*k*– ∞ –*X* – /

/–*pāṭu*/ occurs after the stem /*ni*–/, *kuḷu*–/.

Ex. *ni*–*pāṭu* 'stop–you (sg.)'

kuḷu–*pāṭu* 'give bath–you (sg.)'

/–*kaḷi*–/ occurs after the stem /*ala*–/.

Ex. *ala*-*kaḷi* 'make wander–you (sg.)'

/-t-/ occurs after the stems / *celu,-*, *niru-*, *cema-*, *paṛu*, *kāy*, *pāy*/

Ex.	*celu-t-*	'remit'
	niru-t-	'stop'
	cema-t-	'load'
	paṛu-t-	'trouble'
	kāy-t-	'boil'
	pāy-t-	'irrigatc'

/-X-/ occurs elsewhere.

[Though this statement is precise, this suffix also occurs only after the limited number of stems]

Ex.	*eraṅku-X-*	→	*eraku*
	'descend		'make descend'
	oδuṅku-X-	→	*oδuku*
	'be aside'		'make be aside'
	oṛuṅku-X-	→	*oṛuku*
	'shrink'		'make shrink'
	kasaṅku-X-	→	*kasaku*
	'crumble'	→	'make crumble'
	kuluṅku-X-	→	*kuluku*
	'get shaken'	→	'shake'
	curuṅku-X-	→	*curuku*
	'get shortened	→	'shorten'
	nasuṅku-X-	→	*nasuku*
	'get squeezed'	→	'squeeze'

neruṅku-X-	→	*neruku*
'get near'		'thrust'
noruṅku-X-	→	*noruku*
'crumble'		'make crumble'
piδuṅku-X-	→	*piδuku*
'get pressed'		'press'
paδuṅku-X-	→	*paδuku*
'sit consealed'		'conseal'
posuṅku-X-	→	*posuku*
'burn'		'fry'
mayaṅku-X-	→	*mayaku*
'swoon'		'charm'
vaδaṅku-X-	→	*vaδaku*
'wither'		'make wither'
āṛu-X-	→	*āṭu*
'sway'		'make sway'
kūṛu-X-	→	*kūṭu*
'assemble'		'gather'
vāṛu-X-	→	*vāṭu*
'wither'		'make wither'
ōṛu-X-	→	*ōṭu*
'run'		'drive'
usumpu-X-	→	*usupu*
'awake'		'wake'

oḷampu-X- →	*oḷapu*
'get confused'	'confuse'
māru-X- →	*mātu*
'change'	'make change'
aley-X-pā →	*alepā*
'wander'	'will wander-she'
asey-X-pā →	*asepā*
'sway'	'will make sway-she'
amey-X	'be fit', 'fit'
oley-X	'get confused' 'confuse'
oṛey-X	'get broken' 'break'
karey-X	'get dissolved' 'dissolve'
toley-X	'disappear' 'loose'
naney-X	'become wet' 'make wet'
marey-X	'disappear' 'loose'
vaḷey-X	'bend' 'make bend'
mēy-X	'graze' 'make graze'
nay-X	'get crushed' 'crush'
avi-X	'get boiled by steam' 'boil by steam'
aḷi-X	'perish' 'destroy'
iṛi-X	'get demolished' 'demolish'
uri-X	'get peeled' 'peel'
māy-X	'die' 'make die'
cāy-X	'lean' 'make lean'
vaḷa-X	'grow' 'breed'

a–X	'get broken' 'break'
oṛi–X	'get broken' 'break'
oḷi–X	'hide' 'conceal'
kaḷi–X	'diwindle' 'make diwindle'
kiḷi–X	'get torn' 'tear'
kumi–X	'be piled' 'pile'
cari–X	'lean' 'make lean'
taṇi-X	'get appeased' 'appease'
piri–X	'part' 'divide'
maṛi–X	'get fold' 'fold'
muḍi–X	'end' 'finish'
viri–X	'get unfolded' 'open'

3.11.2. *Causative*

St+

{-*t*-} / ~ *-mi* ~ *-ṭ-* /

/*-mi*/ occurs after the stem /*kā-*/ where it is in free variation with /*-ṭ-*/.

Ex. *kā-mi* 'show'

kā-ṭ-u 'show'

3.12.1. *Dummy*

St ± *Tr*+
Ca

{*-k-*} / ∞ *-an-* ∞ *-k-*/

/*-an-*/ occurs between the verb stem /*tak-*/ and Inf. /*-a*/.

Ex. *tak-an-a* 'to fit'

/-k-/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *pā-k-a* 'to see'

oṛey-X-k-a 'to break'

3.13.1. *Tense Markers*

St ± *Tr* ± *Dm*+
Ca

3.13.1.1. *Past*

{*i-*} / ∞ *-s-* ∞ *-δ-* ∞ *-ṇ-* ∞ *-X-*

∞ *-t-* ∞ *-ṭ-* ∞ *-nt-* ∞ *-y-*

∞ Φ ∞ *-i-* ∞ *-n-*/

/-s-/ occurs after the stem */vay/* and varies freely with */-nt-/* after */cey-/*.

Ex. *vay-s-ā* 'scolded-she'

cey-nt-ā 'did-she'

cey-s-ā 'did she'

/-δ-/ occurs after the verb stems of set 6.

Ex. *aḷu-δ-ā* 'wept-she'

uḷu-δ-ā 'ploughed-she'

/-ṇ-/ occurs after the verb stems of sets 7a and 7b.

Ex. *ko-ṇ-[ṇ]-ā* 'killed-she'

ni-ṇ-[ṇ]-ā 'stood-she'

/-X-/ occurs after the verb stems of set 3.

Ex. *toṛu-X-ā* → *toṭ(u)-ā* 'touched-she'

kūpṛu-X ā → *kūpṭ(u)-ā* 'called-she'

/-*t*-/ occurs after the verb stems of sets 4a and 4b.

Ex.	*veru-t-ā*	'hated-she'
	mū-t-ā	'became old-she'
	ce-t-ā	'died-she'
	pe-t-ā	'gave birth-she'
	neney-t-ā	'remembered-she'
	aṛi-t-ā	'beat-she'

/-*ṭ*-/ occurs after the verb stems of sets 2a and 2b.

Ex.	*craṇ-ṭ-ā*	'feared-she'
	kaṇ-ṭ-ā	'saw-she'
	kē-ṭ-ā	'heard-she'

/-*nt*-/ occurs after the verb stems of sets 5a and 5b.

Ex.	*vaḷa-nt-ā*	'grew-she'
	ukā-nt-ā	'sat-she'
	para-nt-ā	'flew-she'
	aley-nt-ā	'wandered-she'

/-*y*-/ occurs after the stems /*ā*/ and /*pō*/ and before the V. P. marker /-Φ/.

Ex.	*ā-y*-Φ	'having become'
	pō-y-Φ	'having gone'

/-Φ-/ occurs after the verb stems of set I and before the Neutral singular /-*ucu*/

Ex.	*naṛuṅk*(*u*)-Φ-*ucu*	'trembled-it'
	nak(*u*)-Φ-*ucu*	'licked-it'

/-i-/ occurs elsewhere after the verb stems of set I and V. P. marker /Φ/.

Ex. *pūs(u)-i-Φ*	'having smeared'
āṛ(u)-i-Φ	'having danced'
oraṅk(u)-i-Φ	'having slept'

/-n-/ occurs elsewhere after the verb stems of set I.

Ex. *kaku-n-ā*	'vomitted-she'
alasu-n-ā	'washed-she'
orasu-n-ā	'rubbed-she'

3.13.1.2. *Present*

{-δ-} / ∞ *-r-* ∞ -Φ- ∞ *-uδu-*/

/-r-/ occurs after the verb stems */vā, pō, tā/* and before non-neutral markers and R. P. marker */-a-/*.

Ex. *vā-r-ā*	'comes-she'
pō-r-ā	'goes-she'
tā-r-ā	'gives-she'
vā-r-a	'who comes'

/-Φ-/ occurs after the *Dm/--k-/* and between the verb stems */varu, pō, taru/* and the Neuter singular */-uδu/*.

Ex. *pā-k-[u]-Φ-Φ*	'sees it'
pā-k-ā	'sees-she'
pā-k-a	'who sees'
var(u)-Φ-uδu	'comes-it'

pō[v]-Φ-uδu	'goes-it'
taru-Φ-uδu	'gives-it'

/*-uδu-*/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *oraṅk(u)-uδu-Φ* 'sleeps-it'

3.13.1.3. *Future*

{*-um-*} / ~ *-um* ∞ *-p-* ∞ *-v-*/

/*-um*/ occurs before Φ and V.

Ex. *var(u)-um-Φ*	'which will come'
var(u)-um-ā	'will it come?'

/*-p-*/ occurs (1) after the verb stems of sets 2b, 4a, 5b and 7b, (2) after the verb stems ending in causative /*-mi*/ and (3) transitive /*X*/.

Ex. *kām-p-ā*	'will see-she'
kuṛu-p-ā	'will give-she'
kā-p-ā	'will protect-she'
mū-p-ā	'will become old-she'
maṇa-p-ā	'will smell-she'
kaṛi-p-ā	'will like-she'
nene(y)-p-a	'will remember-she'
ta(y)-p-ā	'will stitch-she'
aḷa-p-ā	'will measure-she'
keṛu-X-p-ā	'will spoil-she'
aḷi-X-p-ā	'will destroy-she'
iṛi-X-p-ā	'will demolish-she'
kē-p-ā	'will hear-she'

ni-p-ā	'will stand-she'
tim-p-ā	'will much-she'

/-v-/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex.	*oraṅku-v-ā*	'will sleep-she'
	tūku-v-ā	'will carry-she'
	curuḷu-v-ā	'will curl-she'
	araḷu-v-ā	'will fear-she'
	cuṛu-v-ā	'will burn-she'
	teri-v-ā	'will know-she'
	cāy-v-ā	'will learn-she'
	aley-v-ā	'will wander-she'
	cā-v-ā	'will die-she'
	peru-v-ā	'will give birth-she'
	uru-v-ā	'will have-she'
	uḷu-v-ā	'will plough-she'
	aḷu-v-ā	'will laugh-she'
	toḷu-v-ā	'will worship-she'
	kollu-v-ā	'will kill-she'

3.13.2. *Negative*

St ± *Tr* ± *Dm* +
Ca

{-*āδu*-} / ∞ -*āṭ*- ∞ -*ām* ∞ -*āδu*-/

/-*āṭ*-/ occurs before Cond. /-*a*/.

Ex. *var(u)-āṭ-a* 'if not come'

/-*ām*-/ occurs after the stem /*vēṇṭu*/.

Ex. *vēṇṭ(u)-ām-ā* 'need not?'

/*āδu-*/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *pō[v]-āδ(u)-a* 'who (does) not go'

pō[v]-aδu-Φ 'not go-it'

3.13.3. *Optative*

(Syntactically this takes only II and III persons as subjects)

St ± *Tr* ± *Dm* +
Ca

{*-a*} /*-a*/

Ex. *kaṛiḱ-a* 'let bite'

cāv(u)-a 'let die'

3.13.4. *Concessive*

(Syntactically this takes all persons as subjects)

St ± *Tr* ± *Dm* +
Ca

{ *-alām* } / *- alām* /

Ex. *pāk-alām-ā* 'may see?'

3.13.5. *Permissive*

(Syntactically this takes only I and III persons as subjects)

St ± *Tr* ± *Dm* +
Ca

{*-aṭum*} / *-aṭum* /

Ex. *var(u)-aṭum-ā* 'let come?'

3.13.6. *Infinitive*

St ± *Tr* ± *Dm* +
Ca

{*-a*} | ∞ -Φ ∞ *-a* |

|-Φ-| occurs after the verb | *po* | and before pause followed by stop in free variation with |*-a*|

Ex.	*pō-*Φ *collu*	'to go ask'
	pō-[*v*]*- a collu*	'to go ask'
	*pō-*Φ *pṛāδu*	'to go should not'
	pō-[*v*]*-a pṛāδu*	'to go should not'

|*-a*| occurs elsewhere.

Ex.	*var*(*u*)*-a*	'to come'
	naṛak(*u*)*- a*	'to walk'

3.14.1. *Verbal Participle*

St ± *Tr* ± *Dm* + *Te* +
Ca *Neg.*

{*-u*} | ∞ -Φ ∞ *-ma* ∞ *-mal-* ∞ *-u*|

|-Φ| occurs after pa. |*-i-*, *-y-*|

Ex.	*keraṅk*(*u*)*-i-*Φ	'having swooned'
	*pō-y-*Φ	'having gone'

|*-ma*| occurs after neg. |*-ā-*| and before pause.

Ex.	*var*(*u*)*-ā-ma*	'having not come'

|*-mal-*| occurs after neg. |*-ā-*| and before non-pause in free variation with |*ma-*|.

Ex.	*var*(*u*)*-ā-mal-a*	'having not come?'
	var(*u*)*-ā-ma-*[*v*]*-ā*	'having not come?'

/-u/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *vant-u*	'having come'
toṭ-u	'having touched'
perant-u	'having been born'

3.14.2. *Conditional Verbal Participle*

St ± *Tr* ± *Dm* ± *Pa* +
Ca *Neg*

{-ā} / ∞ -a ∞ -ā /

/-a/ occurs after neg. /-āṭ-/

Ex. *orank(u)-āṭ-a* 'if not slept'

/-ā/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *oranku-n-ā* 'if slept'

3.14.3. *Relative Participle*

St ± *Tr* + *Te* +
Ca *Neg*

{-Φ} / ∞ -a ∞ -Φ /

/-a/ occurs after non-future and neg. /-āδu/

Ex. *oranku-n-a*	'who slept'
oranku-δ-a	'who sleeps'
orank(u)-āδ-a	'who (does) not sleep'

/-Φ/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *orank(u)-ū-Φ*	'who will sleep'
oranku-Φ mūñci	'sleeping face'

3.14.4. *Gerund*

St ± *Tr* ± *Dm* + *Te* +
Ca *Neg*

{*-aδu*} /*-aδu*/

Ex. *vant-aδu* 'the past act of coming'
vār-aδu 'the present act of coming'
varāδ(u)-aδu 'the act of not coming'

3.14.5. *Imperative*

{ ⁴ } / ⁴ /

Ex. ⁴ *pō* 'go-you' (sg.)
⁴ *vā* 'come-you' (sg.)

3.15.1. *Pronominal Termination*

3.15.1.1. *I Person Singular*

{*ān-*} /*-ān-*/

Ex. *puṛuṅkuδ-ān-ā* 'does he snatch?'
orasuδ-ān-ā 'does he rub?'

3.15.1.2. *I Person plural*

/*-am-*/ /*-am-*/

Ex. *puṛuṅkuδ-am-ā* 'do we snatch?'
orasuδ-am-ā 'do we rub?'

3.15.1.3. *II Person Singular*

{*-e*} / ∞ *-e* ∞ *-i-* ∞ *-Φ* /

/*-e*/ occurs after tense.

Ex. *puṛuṅkuδ(u)-e* 'snatch-you (sg.)'
orasuδ(u)-e 'rub-you (sg.)'

/-i-/ occurs between tense and vowels.

Ex. *puṛuṅkuδ(u)-i-[y]-ā* 'do snatch-you (sg.)?'

orasuδ(u)-i-[y]-ā 'do rub-you (sg.)?'

/ Φ / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *puṛunku-Φ* 'snatch-you (sg.)'

3.15.1.4. *II Person Masculine Honorific Singular*

{-*īru*} / ∞ *um* ∞ -*arum* ∞ -*īru*/

/-*um*-/ occurs after stem.

Ex. *puṛuṅk(u)-um* 'snatch you (Mhsg.)'

/-*arum*-/ occurs after neg. /*āδu*/.

Ex. *puṛuṅkāδ(u)-arum* 'Don't snatch-you(Mhsg)'

/-*īru*/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *puṛuṅkuv-īru* 'will snatch-you (Mhsg.)'

orasuv-īru 'will rub-you (Mhsg.)'

3.15.1.5. *II Person Plural*

[This is used as honorific plural for more respected person either male or female]

{ -*iyaḷ* } / ∞ -*uṅkaḷ* ∞ *iyaḷ* /

/-*uṅkaḷ*-/ occurs after stem.

Ex. *puṛuṅk(u)-uṅkaḷ-ẽ* 'please you snatch'

oras(u)-uṅkaḷ-ẽ 'please you rub'

/-*iyaḷ*/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *puṛuṅkun-iyaḷ* 'snatched-you'

orasun-iyaḷ 'rubbed-you'

3.15.1.6. *III Person Masculine Singular*

{ -*ān* } / -*ān* /

Ex. *puṛuṅkuδ-ān-ā* 'does he snatch?'

3.15.1.7. *Masculine Honorific Singular*

{-*āru*}

Ex. *vant-āru* 'came-he (Mhsg.)

3.15.1.8. *Masculine Plural*

{ -*ānkaḷ* } / -*āṅkaḷ* /

Ex. *puṛuṅkuδ-āṅkaḷ-ā* 'do they (M) snatch?'

orasuδ-āṅkaḷ-ā 'do they (M) rub?'

3.15.1.9. *Feminine Singular*

{ -*āḷ* } /-*āḷ* /

Ex. *puṛuṅkuδ-āḷ-ā* 'does she snatch?'

orasuδ-āḷ-ā 'does she rub?'

3.15.1.10. *Feminine Plural*

{ *āḷuvaḷ* } /-*āḷuvaḷ* /

Ex. *puṛuṅkuδ(u)-āḷuvaḷ-ā* 'do they(F)snatch'

orasuδ(u)-āḷuvaḷ-ā 'do they (F) rub?'

3.15.1.11. *Epicene Plural*

[This is used as honorific singular for more respected person either male or female]

{ -*āvaḷ* } / -*āvaḷ* /

Ex. *puṛuṅkuδ-āvaḷ-ā* 'do they snatch?'

orasuδ-āvaḷ-ā 'do they rub?'

3.15.1.12. *Neuter Singular*

[Neutral plural is lost. Instead of that singular is used]

{*-ucu*} / ∞ -Φ ∞ *-ucu* ∞ *-uδu* /

/ *-ucu* / occurs after Pa. /Φ/.

Ex. *āṛ-Φ-ucu* 'danced - it'

vant-Φ-ucu 'came - it'

/-Φ/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *puṛuṅk-um-Φ* 'will snatch - it'

var-uδu-Φ 'comes - ii'

3.16. *Defective Verbs*

3.16.1. {*uḷ-*} / ∞ *uḷ-* ∞ *uṇṭu*

/*uḷ-*/ occurs before Adjr. /*-a*/.

Ex. *uḷ-*[*ḷ*]*-a* 'which is'

/*uṇṭu*/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *āδu uṇṭu* 'that-it is'

3.16 2. {*pṛāδu*} 'should not'

Syntactically this follows inf.

Ex. *vāra pṛāδu* 'should not come'

3.16.3. {*vēṇṭu-*} / ∞ *-ṇ-* ∞ *vēṇṭu-*/

This verb takes fu. /*-um*/ and the neg. /*-ām*/

Syntactically this follows inf.

/*-ṇ-*/ occurs before /*-um*/.

Ex. *vara-ṇ-um* 'need of coming'

/vēṇṭu–/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *vēṇt(u)–ām* 'need not'

3.16.4. *{māṭ}* 'won't'

This takes only Neg. */–Φ/* followed by PNT excluding neuter. Syntactically this follows Inf.

Ex. *vara māṭ–Φ–ẽ* 'won't come–I'

vara māṭ–Φ–e 'won't come–you (sg.)'

māṭ–ẽ 'won't-I'

māṭ–e 'won't-you (sg.)'

3.16.5. *{ille}* */ille/*

This verb functions as a predicate. This does take only Neg. */-āδu-∼ā/* followed by R.P. */-a/* and Inf. */-mal/*. Syntactically this follows Inf.

Ex. *aδu ille* 'It is not'

ill-āδ-a 'which is not'

ill-ā-ma 'having not been'

The stem alternants are as follows :

vara+ille → *va-lle* 'not come'

Other Inf.+*ille*→Other Inf. + *le*

Ex. *nik̍a+ ille* →*nik̍ale* 'not stand'

The final */–e/* of */ille/* become */–i–/* before vowel clitics and nil before Neg.

Ex. *ille–ā* → *illiyā* 'not?'

valle–ā → *valliyā* 'not come?'

nik̍ale–ā → *nik̍aliyā* 'not stand'

3.17. *Phrasal Verbs*

Phrasal verbs are formed by combining certain verb stems to V.P.

3.17.1. *Completive-definitive*:

V. P +

{*-ru*} / ∞ *-ṛ-* ∞ *-ru* /

/ *ṛ-* / occurs before Pa. / *X* /.

Ex. *vantu-ṭ-u* 'having definitely come'

/*-ru*/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *vantu-ru-v-ã̄* 'definitely will come-he'

3.17.2. *Reflexive*

V. *P.* +

{*-kiṛu*} / ∞ *-kō* ~ *-ka* ∞ *-kiṛu* /

/ *kō* / occurs before pause in free variation with /*-ka*/.

Ex. *kuṭutu-kō* 'yourself give'

kuṭutu-ka ' do '

/*kiṛu*/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *kuṭutu-kiṛu-vā* 'herself will give-she'

3,17.3. *Perfective*

V. P +

{*-iru*} 'would have'

Ex. *pōy-Φ-iru-p-ā* 'would have gone-she'

3.17.4. *Continuous*

V. P +

{*kiṭu* + *iru*}

Ex. *vautu-kiṭ(u)-iru-kā* 'is coming-she'

[*iru* is an auxiliary verb]

CHAPTER IV

Nouns

4.1.0. Monomorphemic Nouns

4.1.1. Masculine

Ex. *ayyā* 'father'

4.1.2. Feminine

Ex. *amme* 'grandmother'

4.1.3. Neuter

Ex. *puli* 'tiger'

4.1.4. Numerals

4.2.0 Polymorphemic Nouns

4.2.1. Underived Nouns

Bound stem + suffix

4.2.1.1. Masculine

Ex. *koḷunt-ẽ* 'husband's younger brother'

4.2.1.2. Feminine

Ex. *koḷunt-iyā* 'wife's younger sister'

4.2.1.3. Masculine-Feminine

4.2.1.4. Suffixes

4.2.1.5. Personal Pronouns

4.2.2. Derived Nouns

Free stem + suffix

4.2.2.1. Neuter + suffix

Ex. *keḷaṛ–ẽ*	'old–he'
keḷaṛ–i	'old–she'

4.2.2.2. Adj. + suffix

Ex. *cinna–[v]ẽ*	'small–rhe'
cinna–[v]a	'small–she'
ciru–su	'small–it'

4.2.2 3. Demonstrative Pronouns

4.2.2.4. Interrogative Pronouns

4.2.2 5. Reflexive Pronouns

4.2.2.6. Collective Pronouns

4.2.2.7. R.P. + Suffix

Ex. *vāra–[v]ẽ*	'he who comes'
vāra–[v]a	'she who comes'
vāra–[v]aṅka	'they who come'

4.2.2.8 Verbal Nouns

4.2.2.9. Agentive

4.1.0. *Monomorphemic Nouns*

4.1.1. *Masculine*

(a) {*ayyā*} / ∞ *–yā* ∞ *–eyyā* ∞ *ayyā* /

/*–yā*/ occurs after Imp.

Ex. *pōṅka–yā* 'go father'

/*eyyā*/ occurs as vocative.

Ex. [4] *eyyā* 'oh father'

/*ayyā*/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *ayyā* 'father'

(b) *Single alternants*

tampi	'younger brother'
pōti	'younger grandfather'
māpḷe	'son-in-law'
asāri	'smith'

4.1.2. *Feminine*

Ex. *taṅkaci*	'younger sister'
maδini	'elder brother's wife'
ate	'aunt'
cakḷāti	'rival wife'
amme	'grandmother'

4.1.3. *Neuter*

Neuter nouns are classified here on the basis of stem alternants.

{*āt-*} / ∞ *-t-* ∞ *yāt-* ∞ *āt-* /

/*-t-*/ occurs after Imp.

Ex. *vā-tc* 'come mother'

/*yāt-*/ occurs with Voc. / 4 /.

Ex. 4 *yāt-ē* 'oh mother'

/ *āt-* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *āt-aḷ-uku* 'to mother'

{*ak-*} / ∞ *-k-* ∞ *-ek-* ∞ *ak-* /

/*-k-*/ occurs after Imp.

pō-kā 'go elder-sister'

/*ek-*/ occurs with Voc. / 4 /.

Ex. 4 *ek-ā* 'oh elder-sister'

/*ak-*/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *ak-āḷ-uku* 'to elder sister'

{*moḷāvāy-*} / ∞ *moḷavā* ∞ *moḷavāy-*

/ *moḷavā* / occurs before pause.

Ex. *moḷavā* 'chilly'

/ *moḷavāy-* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *moḷavāy-ā* 'chilly?'

{*rātri*} / ∞ *ravv-* ∞ *rā* ∞ *rātri* /

/*ravv-*/ occurs before /*-um*/ followed by / *paval* / where it is in free variation with / *rātri* /.

Ex. *ravv-um pavalum-* 'night and day'

ratri-[y]um pavalum- 'night and day'

/ *rā* / occurs before / *paval* / in nominal compound.

Ex. *rāpakal* 'night-day'

/ *rātri* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *rātri–ḱi* 'night-to'

rātri 'night'

{ *pēr* } / ~ *vēru* ~ *pēru* /

/ *vēru* / occurs after numerals and interrogative /*etene*/.

Ex. *añcu vēru* 'five person'

etene vēru 'how many person'

/ *pēru* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *pēru* 'person'

{*tenne*} / ∞ *tēm* ∞ *ten* ∞ *tenne* /

/ *tēm* / occurs before the stem / *kā* /.

Ex. *tēmkā* 'coconut unripen fruit'

/ *ten–* / occurs before Adjr. /*–am–*/.

Ex. *ten(n)–am pāḷe* 'coconut spatha'

/ *tenne* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *tenne* 'coconut'

{ *pane* } / ∞ *pan$–* ∞ *pane* /

/ *pan$–* / occurs before Adjr. /*–am*/.

Ex. *pan–am pū* 'palmyra flower'

/ *pane* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *pane* 'palmyra'

Stem having similar alternants:—

/ *male* / 'mountain'

{*āvare*} / ∞ *āvar-* ∞ *āvare* /

/ *āvar-*/ occurs before Adjr. /*-am* /.

Ex. *āvar-am pū* 'tanner's senna flower'

/ *āvare* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *āvare* 'tanner's senna'

{*maram*} / ∞ *marapu* ∞ *maram* /

/ *marapu* / occurs before Adjr. /*-ām*/.

Ex. *marap(u)-ām puḷḷe* 'wooden child (toy)'

/ *maram* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *maram-ā* 'tree ?'

{*vēmpu*} / ∞ *vēpu-* ∞ *vēmpu* /

/*vēpu*/ occurs before Adjr. /*-am-*/.

Ex. *vēp(u)-am pū* 'margosa flower'

/*vēmpu*/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *vēmpu* 'margosa tree'

{*nāḷu-*} / ∞ *nāḷey-* ∞ *nā* ∞ *nāḷu-*/

/*nāḷey-*/ occurs before Dat. /*-k-*/

Ex. *oru nāḷey-k-u* 'one day-to'

[*oru nāḷeki*]

/*nā*/ occurs before pause and PP.

Ex. *oru nā* 'one day'

orn nā-kūṛa 'one-day-even'

/nāḷu-/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *nāḷ(u)-ũ* 'day and'

{vāy-} / ∞ vā ∞ vāy-/

/ vā / occurs before pause and Dat. */-k-/* followed by pp. */ uḷḷe /*.

Ex. *oru vā* 'one mouth'

va-k-uḷḷe 'mouth-to-in'

/ vāy- / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *vāy-ā* 'mouth'

vāy-ũ 'mouth-and'

{...alu /ālu/āḷu} / ∞ ...a / ā / ā ∞ ... alu / ālu / āḷu /

/...a/ā/ā/ occurs in C.C. and C.B. followed by pause and it is in free variation with */...alu / ālu / āḷu /* before pause.

Ex. *vēna kaṭi* 'summer boil'

muṭā peya 'foolish chap'

panta pōṟa 'shed to erect'

vāsa 'entrance'

vāsalu 'entrance'

/...alu / ālu / āḷu / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *vāsalu-ku* 'to entrancc'

muṭṭāḷu-ku 'fool-to'

Stems having similar alternants :—

aruvālu 'sickle'

vēnalu 'summer'

cutiyalu	'hammer'
pantalu	'shed'
rātalu	'measurement'
marakālu	'measurement'
muṭāḷu	'fool'
mēkālu	'yoke'
peyalu	'fellow'

{*...ru*} / ∞ *...tu* ∞ *...ru* /

/ *...tu* / occurs before case signs.

Ex. *ātu-ku* 'to river'

/ *...ru* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *āru* 'river'

Stems having similar alternants :—

mayru	'hair'
vavuru	'stomach'
keyaru	'rope'
peyaru	'pulse'
keṇaru	'well'

{*....ṛu*} / ∞ *....ṭu* ∞ *...ṛu* /

/ *....ṭu* / occurs in case relationship.

Ex. *āṭu-ku* 'to goat'

/ *....ṛu* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *aṛ(u)-ā* 'goat?'

Stems having similar alternants :—

ēṛu	'cadjan leaf'
ōṛu	'tile'
kāṛu	'forest'
kūṛu	'nest'
kōṛu	'line'
cūṛu	'sheaf–bundle'
cevuṛu	'deaf'
tavuṛu	'bran'
tōṛu	'stud'
näṛu	'country'
māṛu	'ox'
mēṛu	'mound'
mōṛu	'roof'
viṛu	'house'

{*uyiru*} / ~ *uyiru* ~ *usuru* / 'soul'

{*mate*} / ∞ *māsam* ∞ *māte* /

/ *māsam* / occurs as a subject.

Ex. *masam perantā* 'month-if born'

/ *māte* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *māte camplō* 'monthly salary'

Single alternants

aham	'ego'
aṛam	'mischief'
atam	'boundary'

aram	'saw'
ocam	'defect'
āḷam	'depth'
ōram	'edge'
īram	'wetness'
ēlam	'auction'
ōδam	'hydrocele'
kakkam	'arm-pit'
kaṭam	'square'
koḷam	'tank'
canam	'people'
caram	'garland'
calam	'puss'
cavam	'corpse'
cutam	'neatness'
cocam	'balance'
tiṭam	'plan'
tutam	'copper sulphate'
teṛam	'boldness'
tepam	'raft'
nayam	'purity'
navam	'nai'
nevam	'colour'
pakam	'side'
paṛam	'picture'
paṭam	'paper-kite'

pitam	'bile'
peṇam	'corpse'
manam	'mind'
maram	'tree'
mutam	'front-yard'
motam	'total'
rasam	'pepper juice'
rokam	'ready cash'
vasam	'side'
vaṛam	'big rope'
vaṛavam	'an edible'
vaṭam	'circle'
varam	'boon'
veḷam	'anger'
kāṭam	'angry'
kāṇam	'horse-gram'
kōlam	'drawing'
cāyam	'die'
cāram	'scaffolding'
tāyam	'dice'
tāḷam	'clap'
tīvam	'light'
nāsam	'destruction'
nāyam	'justice'
nīlam	'blue'
tēram	'time'

pāδam	'foot'
pāḷam	'piece'
pālam	'bridge'
pāvam	'sin'
pāram	'load'
pūδam	'devil'
mēḷam	'drum'
lāvam	'profit'
lāṛam	'horse-shoe'
vāδam	'paralysis'
vēsam	'disguise'
kiṇṇam	'cup'
koñcam	'little'
ciṅkam	'lion'
tankam	'gold'
teyvam	'god'
asiṅkam	'impurity'
cañcalam	'trouble'
punṇiyam	'virtue'
cillānam	'odd'
taṛumam	'cold'
taṛeyam	'jewel'
vasiyam	'charm'
vīriyam	'power'
acāram	'advance'
kaṭāyam	'certainly'

paṭāḷam	'army'
mayānam	'grave-yard'
cārayam	'liquor'
kēvalam	'disgrace'
aṛeyāḷam	'mark'
aṛemānam	'mortgage'
avuδaṇṭam	'exorbitant rate'
tāmpāḷam	'span'
cakram	'wheel'
apḷam	'edible'
kōmiyam	'cow-urine'
ase	'bed-swing'
aṛi	'bottom'
aṛe	'edible'
acu	'axle'
ale	'wave'
ali	'eanuch'
upu	'salt'
uci	'top'
uri	'hoop'
eci	'refuse'
ele	'leaf'
eli	'rat'
ore	'cover'
ole	'oven'
āse	'desire'

āṛe	'layer'
āṇi	'nail'
āδi	'beginning'
āpu	'peg'
āme	'tortoise'
āvi	'vapour'
īru	'gum'
ūsi	'needle'
ūṭi	'chain'
ūme	'dumb'
ūru	'village'
ūḷe	'howl'
ēṇi	'ladder'
ēru	'plough'
ēḷe	'poor'
ōsi	'free'
oṭe	'hole'
ōle	'palm-leaf'
aṛupu	'oven'
aṛavu	'pledge'
ayre	'shrimp'
arapu	'soap-powder'
arku	'wax'
arisi	'rice'
aruvi	'water-fall'
alavu	'chin'

avare	'beans'
aḷuku	'dirt'
iṛupu	'hip'
iṛuku	'lane'
aṛupu	'stove'
omaru	'granery'
mām	'mango'
aṭiyalu	'necklace'
vaḷavi	'bangle'

4.1.4. *Numerals*

[Numerals function both as nouns and adjectives]

Numerals are of two kinds.

1. Simple

   Ex. *oṇṇu* 'one'

2. Compound

   Ex. *iruvaδu* 'twenty'

Compound numerals are formed by combining simple numerals in various ways. In the formation of numeral compounds, numerals show some special patterns of compounding as described below.

Numerals from 11 to 19 are formed by suffixing the numerals from 1–9 to 10.

Ex. *paδinañcu* '10+5=15'

Tens are formed by suffixing 10 to the numerals below 10.

Ex. *nu–paδu* '3×10=30'

Likewise 'hundreds, thousands, lakhs and crores are formed by suffixing them to the numerals below each.

Ex. *munnūru* 'three hundred'

nālāyram 'four thousand'

añcukōṛi 'five crore'

Notice that in the numeral compounds, if any numeral precedes a numeral which has more value than the preceding one, then it will function as multiplicative of the following one; otherwise it will function as simple additive.

{*nālu*} / ∞ *nā* ∞ *nālu* /

/ *nā* / occurs before / *patu* /.

Ex. *nā-paδu* 'forty'

nā-patiyāru 'fortysix'

/ *nālu* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *nālu peya* 'four fellow'

{*mūṇu*} / ∞ *nu* ∞ *mū* ∞ *mūṇu* /

/ *nu* / occurs before / *patu* /.

Ex. *nu-paδu* '30'

/ *mū* / occurs before *āyiram* where it is in free variation with / *mūṇu* /.

Ex. *mū*–[*v*]–*āyram* '3000'

mūṇāyram '3000'

/ *mūṇu* / occurs elsewhere

Ex. *mūṇu paḷam* 'three fruit'

{oru} / ∞ *oṇṇu* ∞ *oru* /

/ *oṇṇu* / occurs as noun.

Ex. *oṇṇu* 'one'

/ *oru* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *oru–tti* 'one–she'

oru-tan 'one–he'

{añcu} / ∞ *ay* ∞ *am* ∞ *añcu* /

/ *ay* / occurs before / *nūru, āyram* /

Ex. *ay–nūru* '500'

ay–[y]-āyram '5000'

/ *am* / occurs before / *patu* /.

Ex. *am–paδu* '50'

/ *añcu* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *añcu kōṭi* '5 crore'

{āru} / ∞ *araṇ* ∞ *aru* ∞ *āru* /

/ *araṇ* / occurs before / *nūru* /.

Ex. *araṇ(n)ūru* '600'

/ *aru* / occurs before / *patu* /.

Ex. *aruvaδu* '60'

/ *āru* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *āru maram* 'six tree'

{ēḷu} ∞ *eḷa* ∞ *eḷu* ∞ *ēḷu* /

/ *eḷa* / occurs before / *nuru* /.

Ex. *eḷa nūru* '700'

/ *eḷu* / occurs before / *patu* /.

Ex. *eḷuvaδu* '70'

/ *ēḷu* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *ēḷu marakā* 'seven measure'

{*eṭu*} / ∞ *eṇ* ∞ *em* ∞ *eṭu*/

/ *eṇ* / occurs before / *nūru* /.

Ex. *eṇ nūru* '800'

/ *em* / occurs before / *patu* /.

Ex. *empaδu* '80'

/ *eṭu* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *eṭu vīṛu* '8 house'

{*reṇṭu*} / ∞ *iru* ∞ *eṇṭu* ∞ *eraṇ* ∞ *reṇṭu*/

/ *iru* / occurs before / *patu* /.

Ex. *iruvaδu* '20'

/ *eṇṭu* / occurs after / *pan* /.

Ex. *pan-[n]-eṇṭu* '12'

/ *eraṇ* / occurs before / *nūru* /.

Ex. *eraṇ nūru* '200'

/ *reṇṭu* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *reṇṭu māṛu* '2 ox'

{*ompaδu*} /*toṇ* ∝ *toḷ$*-∝ *toḷ* ∝ *ton* ∝ *ompōδu* ∝ *ompaδu* /

/ *toṇ* / occurs before / *nūru* / in free variation with / *ton* /.

Ex. *toṇ nūru* '90'
toṇ nūru '90'

/ *toḷ$-*/ occurs before / *āyram* / in free variation with / *toḷ-, ton-*/.

Ex. *toḷ$ āyram-* '900'

toḷ-[ḷ]-āyram- '900'

ton-[n]-āyram '900'

/ *ompōδu* / occurs elsewhere in free variation with / *ompaδu* /.

Ex. *ompōδu vīṛu* '9 house'

ompaδu vīṛu '9 house'

{*patu*} /∞ *pan* ∞ *pā* ∞ *pān* ∞ *paδi* ∞ *nūru* ∞ *nitu* ∞ *nit* ∞ *paδu* ∞ *pati* ∞ *vaδu* ∞ *vati* ∞ *patu*/

/*pan*/ occurs before /*eṇṭu*/ 'two'

Ex. *pan-[n]-eṇṭu* '12'

/ *pā* / occurs before nālu '4' where it varies freely with / *paδu* /.

Ex. *pā nālu* '14

paδu nālu '14'

/ *pān* / occurs before the numerals 1, 5, 6, 8 where it is in free variation with / *paδun* /.

Ex. *pān oṇṇu* '11'

paδun ōṇṇu '11'

/ *paδi* / occurs before / *muṇu* / '3'

Ex. *paδi mūṇu* '13'

/ *nūru* / occurs between / *toṇ* / and stems other than 1–9.

Ex. *toṇ–nūru* '90'

/ *nitu* / occurs between / *toṇ* / and vowel-initial numerals in free vesiation with / *niti* /

Ex. *toṇ nitḷ/u oṇṇu* '91'

/ *niti* / occurs between / *toṇ* / and consonant-initial numerals.

Ex. *toṇ–niti mūṇu* '93'

/ *paδu* / occurs between the numeral adj.

/ *mu, nā, am, em* / and stems other than 1–9.

Ex. *mupaδu* '30'

/ *pati* / occurs between numeral adjs.

/ *mu, nā, am, em* / and consonant-initial numerals. and also occurs between the numeral adjs

/ *mu, nā, am, em* / and vowel-initial numerals in free variation with / *patu* /.

Ex. *mupati mūṇu* '33'

mupati/u ēḷu '37'

/ *vaδu* / occurs between the numeral adjs.

/ *iru, aru, eḷu* / and stems othar than numerals.

Ex. *iruvaδu viṛu* '20 house'

/ *vatu* / occurs between the numeral adjs.

/ *iru, aru, eḷu* / and vowal–initial numerals in free variation with / *vati* /

Ex. *iru–vati/u eṭu* '28'

/ *vati* / occurs between the numeral adj. / *iru, aru, eḷu* / and consonant-initial numerals.

Ex. *aruvati mūṇu* '63'

/ *patu* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *patu kuṭu* 'give ten'

put(u)–uk[u] 'to ten'

{ *nūru* } / ∞ *nūtu* ∞ *nūti* ∞ *āyram* ∞ *āyrati* ∞ *āyratu* ∞ *nuru* /

/ *nūtu* / occurs before Dat. /–*uk*–/.

Ex. *nūt(u)–uk[u]* 'to 100'

/ *nūti* / occurs before consonant-initial numerals.

Ex. *nūti mūṇu* '103'

uūti oṇṇu '101'

/ *āyram* / occurs between the adj. / *toḷ* / and clitics.

Ex. *toḷ āyram* 900'

/ *āyrati* / occurs between the adj. / *toḷ* / and consonant-initial numerals and also occurs before vowel-initial numerals in free variation with / *āyratu* /.

Ex. *toḷ āyrati mūṇu* '903'

toḷ āyrati/u eṭu '908'

/ *āyratu* / occurs between / *toḷ* / and elsewhere.

Ex. *toḷ āyrat(u)–uku* 'to 900'

/ *nūru* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *nūr(u)–um* '100 and'

{....*am*} /....*ti* ~ ....*tu* /

/ ...*ti* / occurs before consonant-initial numerals and varies freely with /....*tu* / before vowel-initial numerals.

Ex. *āyrati mūṇu* '1003'

āyrati/u eṭu '1008'

/ ....*tu* / occurs before case signs.

Ex. *āyrat(u)-uku* 'to 1000'

/...*am*/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *āyram-a* '1000 ?'

Stem having similar alternants :—

{ *lacam* } 'lakh'

{ *kāl* } /-*kā* ~ -*kāl* /

Ex. *kāl* = '$\frac{1}{4}$'

kā = '$\frac{1}{4}$'

Single alternants :-

kōṛi 'crore' *māhāṇi* $\frac{1}{16}$

muṇṭāṇi $\frac{3}{16}$

4.2.0. Polymorphemic Nouns

4.2.1. Underived

4.2.1.1 *Stems*

1. Masculine

{*aṇ-*} /∞ -*ṇ*(*ṇ*)- ∞ *eṇ*- ∞ *aṇ*-/

/-ṇ(ṇ)- / occurs after Imp.

Ex. *vā-ṇ(ṇ)-ẽ* 'come elder brother'

/ *eṇ*-/ occurs with Voc.

Ex. [4]*eṇ[ṇ]-ẽ* 'elder brother!'

/ *aṇ*–/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *aṇ[ṇ]-an-ā* 'elder brother?'

Single alternants:

macun-ẽ 'brother-in-law'

ci-[*yy*]–*ã* 'grand-father'

veṇk-ẽ 'pauper-he'

2. Feminine

{-*ak*-} /∞ -*k*- ∞ *ek*- ∞ *ak*- /

/-*k*-/ occurs after Imp.

Ex. [4]*pō-k-ā* 'go elder sister'

/ *ek*–/ occurs with Voc.

Ex. [4]*ek-ā* 'oh elder sister'

/ *ak*– / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *ak-ä* 'elder sister'

{*āt*-} /∞ -*te* ∞ *yāte* ∞ *āt*-/

/ -*te*/ occurs after Imp.

Ex. [4]*vā-te* 'come mother'

| yate | occurs with Vocative.

Ex. [4]*yāte* 'oh mother'

| āt–| occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *āt–ā* 'mother'

Single alternants

mām–iyā	'mother–in–law'
tēvḍ–iyā	'prostitute'
vāvaras–i	'married lady'
nātn–ā	'sister of hus band'

3. Masculine-Feminine

mav–ẽ	'son'
mav–a	'daughter'
koḷunt–ẽ	'younger brother of husband'
koḷunt–iyā	'younger sister of wifa'
marumav–ẽ	'son–in–law'
marumav–a	'daughter–in–law'

4.2.1.4. Suffixes

1. Masculine

{-ạn} |∞ -tan ∞ -anu ∞ -ān ∞ -an |

|-tan | occurs after the numeral base *| oru–|.*

Ex. *oru–tan–ā* 'one–he?'

/-anu/ occurs after */am-/* where it is in free variation with */-ān/*.

Ex. *am-[m]-ānu* 'maternal uncle'

am-[m]-ān- -do-

/-ān/ occurs after */vaṇ-, cāṇ-, nāṛ-, kōn-, mac-/* and before non-pause.

Ex. *vaṇ-[ṇ]-ān-ā* 'washerman?'

cāṇ-ān-ā 'man of Nadar caste?'

kōn-ān-ā 'man of Yadava caste'

nāṛ-ān-ā 'man of Nadar caste?'

mac-ān-ā 'elder brother-in-iaw?'

/-an/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *koḷunt-an-uk[u]* 'to husband's younger brother'

ap-an-uk[u] 'to father'

2. **Feminine:**

{*-ti-*} /∞ *-āti* ∞ *-iyāḷ* ~ *-i* ∞ *-āḷ-* ~ *-ā* ~ *-ti* /

/-āti/ occurs after */vaṇ-, nāṛ-, cāṇ-/*.

Ex. *vaṇ-[ṇ]-āti* 'washerwoman'

nāṛ-āti 'woman of Nadar caste'

cāṇ-āti ' do '

/-iyāḷ/ occurs after */mām-, tēvḍ-, koḷunt-/*.

Ex. *mām-iyāḷ-uku* 'mother-in-law-to'

/-*i* / occurs after stems ending in /-*ḷ*-/.

Ex. *paḷ*-[*ḷ*]-*i* 'woman of Palla caste'

kaḷ-[*ḷ*]-*i* 'thief-she'

/-*āḷ*-/ occurs after /*ak*-, *āt*- / and before suffixes in free-variation with /-*ā* /.

Ex. *āt*-*ā*[*v*]*uk*[*u*] 'to mother'

āt-*āḷ*-*uk*[*u*] -do-

/-*ti* / occurs after elsewhere.

Ex.	*mara*-*ti*	'woman of Marava caste'
	cakḷa-*ti*	'rival wife'
	kosa-*ti*	'potter caste lady'
	nāṛā-*ti*	'Nadar caste lady'
	cāṇā-*ti*	-do-
	paḷi-*ci*	'woman of Paliya caste'
	cakli-*ci*	'woman of cobbler easte'
	pare-*ci*	'woman of pariah caste'

3. Neuter Singular :

{-*su*} /∞-*δu* ∞-*tu* ∞-*ku* ∞-*ṭe* ∞-*su* /.

/-*δu* / occurs after the stems /*enna*, *cinna* /.

Ex. *cinna*-*δu* 'small-it'

enna-*δu* 'what-it'

/-*tu* / occurs after the stem / *enna* / and before case signs.

Ex. *enna*-*tu*-*k*[*u*] 'to what-it'

/*-ku* / occurs after the stems /*te*–, *vaṛa*, *mēr*–, *keḷa*–/.

Ex. *te–ku* 'south'

vaṛa–ku 'north'

mēr–ku 'west'

keḷa–ku 'east'

/–*te* / occurs after the stem / *o*–/.

Ex. *o–te* 'one–it'

/–*ṭe* / occurs after the stem / *re*–/.

Ex. *re–ṭe* 'two-it'

/-*su* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *ciru–su* 'small–it'

paḷe–su 'old-it'

puδu–su 'new–it'

peru–su 'big–it'

4. *Neuter Plural*:

{-*kaḷ* } / ~ –*aḷ* ~ *kaḷ* /

/-*aḷ*–/ occurs after vowel.

Ex. *puḷḷi–[y]aḷ–ā* 'children'

/-*kaḷ*–/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *makaḷ–ā* 'children'

5. *Epicene Plural*:

{-*māru*} / –*māru* /.

Ex. *ate–māru* 'aunts'

puḷḷe–māru ‘people of pillai caste’
tampi–māru ‘younger brothers’

4 2.1.5. *Personal Pronoun*: *

1. I Person Singular.

{*nānu*} /∼*nānu* ∞ *ẽ* ∞ *en$*–∞ *en*- ∞ *nān*–/

/ *nanu* / occurs as predicate in free variation with / *nān* /.

Ex. *aδu nān–ā* ‘that-it [is] I?’
aδu nānu ‘that-it [is] I’

/ *ẽ* / occurs before possessive /+/.

Ex. *ẽ*+*vīse* ‘my moustache’

/ *en$*–/ occurs before the dative case sign /-*ak*–/

Ex. *en$– ak*[*u*] ‘to me’

/ *en*–/ occurs before other case signs.

Ex. *en*[*n*]–*āle* ‘by me’

/ *nān*–/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *nān–um–ā* ‘I-also ?’

2. I Person Plural:

[a] Exclusive

{ *nāṅkaḷ* } /∞ *enkaḷ* ∞ *nāṅkaḷ* /

/ *eṅkaḷ* / occurs before case signs.

Ex. *eṅkaḷ–uk*[*u*] ‘to us’

/ *nāṅkaḷ* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *nāṅkaḷ-um-* 'we-and'

[b] Inclusive

{ *nammaḷ* } / ∞ *nam$-* ∞ *nammaḷ* /

/ *nam$-*/ occurs before dative case.

Ex. *nam$-ak*[*u*] 'us-to'

/ *nammaḷ-* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *nammaḷ-um* 'we-and'

3. II Person Singular

{*ni*} /∞ *õ̃* ∞ *on$-* ∞ *on-* ∞ *ni* /

/ *õ̃* / occurs as oblique base before poss. /+/.

Ex. *õ̃* + *vīṛu* 'your house'

/ *on$-* / occurs before dative case sign /*-ak-*/.

Ex. *on$-ak*[*u*] 'to you'

/ *on-* / occurs before other case signs.

Ex: *on-*[*n*]*-āle* 'you-by'

/ *nī* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *nī vā* 'you come'

4. II Person Masculine Honorific Singular :

{*nīru*} / ∞ *omma* ∞ *om$-* ∞ *om-* ∞ *nīru* /

/ *omma* / occurs as oblique base before poss. /+/.

Ex. *omma* + *nāy* 'your dog'

| om$– | occurs before the dative *| -ak– |*.

Ex. *om'-ak[u]* 'you–to'

| om– | occurs before other case signs.

Ex. *om-[m]–āle* 'you-by'

| nīru | occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *nīru vārum* 'you come'

5. II Person Plural.

[This plural is also used as honorific singular for more respectable persons].

{niṅkaḷ} | ∞ *oṅkaḷ* ∞ *niṅkaḷ* |.

| oṅkaḷ | occurs before case signs.

Ex. *oṅkaḷ–uk[u]* 'you–te'

| niṅkaḷ– | occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *niṅkaḷ–um–* 'you–and'

6. Reflexive

{tān} | ∞ *tan$–* ∞ *tan–* ∞ *tān* |

| tan$– | occurs before the dative case sign *| –ak– |*.

Ex. *tan'–ak[u]* 'self–to'

| tan–| occurs before other case signs except poss.

Ex. *tan–[n]–āle* 'self-by'

| tān–| occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *tān–um* 'self-and'

7. *Collective Pronoun*

Plural

Epicene	*ellāru*	'all'
	ellām	-do-
Neuter	*ellām*	-do-

[/ *ellam* / has alternants similar to those of / *-am* / ending nouns. Cf. Chap. II, 12.]

Morphophonemic changes :

eṅka+a → *ṅa*

Ex. *enka+ayyā* → *ṅayya* 'our father'

enka+ā → *ṅa*

Ex. *eṅka+ātā* → *ṅātā* 'our mother'

oṅka+a → *ṅo*

Ex. *oṅka+āyyā* → *ṅoyyá* 'your father'

onka+ā → *ṅō*

Ex. *oṅka+ātā* → *ṅōta* 'your mother'

[Words which have / *ā*–/ or /*a*–/ should be kinship forms]

4.2.2. *Derived Nouns*

4.2.2.1. Neuter + Gend. Sf.

[From neutral nouns other gender nouns are formed by adding gender suffixes].

Ex. *keḷaṟ(u)-ẽ* 'old–he'

keḷaṟ(u)-i 'old–she'

[In between neuter stems and gender suffixes, appears a clitic /*-kār-*/ also].

Ex. *vēle-kār-ẽ*	'male servant'
vēle-kār-i	'female servant'
kaṟe-kār-ẽ	'male shop-keeper'
kaṟe-kār-i	'female shop-keeper'

This type of nouns may be derived from complex neutral stems also. Here *kār-* → ***hār-***.

Ex. *kole-hār-ẽ*	'male murderer'
kole-hār-i	'female murderer'

4.2.2.2. Adj. + Sf.

Ex. *cinna-[v]ẽ*	'small-he'
cinna-[v]a	'small-she'
ciru-su	'small-it'

4.2.2.3. *Demonstrative Pronouns:* (*formed out of Dem. bases*)

Remote	Sg.	Pl.
Mas.	*avan*	*avaṅkaḷ*
Fe.	*avaḷ*	*avaḷuhaḷ*
Ma. Hm. Sg.	*avaru*	—
Epicene	—	*avuhaḷ*
Neu.	*aðu*	—

Proximate

Mas.	*ivan*	
Fe.	*ivaḷ*	
Ma. Hon. Sg.	*ivaru*	
Episene	—	*ivuhaḷ*
Neu.	*iδu*	—

(a) Masculine Singular

{*-an-*} /*-an-*/

Ex. *av-an-ā* 'that-he'

iv-an-ā 'thai-he ?'

(b) Feminine Singular

{*-aḷ-*} /*-aḷ-*/

Ex. *av-aḷ-ā* 'that-she ?'

iv-aḷ-ā 'this-she ?'

(c) Masculine Honorific Singular :

{ *-aru* } / *-aru* /

Ex. *av-aru* 'that-he'

iv-aru 'this-he'

(d) Masculine Plural :

{*-aṅkaḷ-*} / *aṅkaḷ-*/

Ex. *av-aṅkaḷ-ā* 'that-they ?'

iv-aṅkaḷ-ā 'this-they ?'

(e) Feminine Plural

{-aḷuhaḷ-} /-aḷuhaḷ-/

Ex. *av-aḷuhaḷ-ā* 'that-they ?'

iv-aḷuhaḷ-ā 'this-they ?'

(f) Epicene Plural

[This is also used as honorific singular either male or female].

{-uhaḷ-} /-uhaḷ-/

/-aṅkaḷ-/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *av-uhaḷ-ā* 'that-they?'

iv-uhaḷ-ā 'this-they?'

(g) Neuter Singular

[Neuter plural has become obsolete]

{ -ðu } / -ðu /

Ex. *a-ðu* 'that-it'

i-ðu 'this-it'

4.2.2.4 Interrogative Pronoun :

There are two kinds of Inter-Pron. 1. those which are formed out of Interrogative Adjectival bases showing gender-number distinctions. 2. that which is common to all nouns.

1.	Sg.	Pl.
Masc.	*evan*	*evaṅkaḷ*
Fem.	*evaḷ*	*evaḷuhaḷ*
Neut.	*eðu*	—

Hon.	*evaru*	—
Ep.	—	*evuhaḷ*

2. Common Interrogative Pronoun

{*yāru*} / *yāru* /

Ex. *aδu yāru*	'that–it who'
avẽ yāru	'that–he who'
ava yāru	'that- she who'

4.2.2.5. *Relative Participial Nouns*

[Nouns called Participial Nouns are also derived by adding gender suffixes to the relative participle ending in /–*a*/].

Ex. *pōna-*[*v*]*-ẽ*	'he who went'
pōna-[*v*]*-a*	'she who went'
pōna-[*v*]*-aru*	'he[Ma.hon.Sg.]who went'
pōna–[*v*]*-aṅka*	'they[Ma.]who went'
pōna–[*v*]*-aḷuha*	'they [Fe.] who went'
pōna–[*v*]*-uha*	'they who went'
pōna–δu	'it which went'

4.2.2.6. *Verbal Nouns*

St ⧺ Ve

These are non–human nouns derived from the verbal roots by adding suffives to them. Verbal nouns belong to neuter. These are not highly productive.

1. *Resultant object of action*

(a) St + ve

Ex. *pōr–ve* 'cover' 'bed–sheet'

vēr–ve 'perspire' 'sweat'

tīr–ve 'finish' 'divorce–compensation'

(b) St + alu

Ex. *vat–al(u)–ā* 'dry' 'dried vegetable?'

ponk–al(u)–ā 'rice–cook' 'a special cooked rice?'

(c) St + pu

Ex. *aṟe*–pu 'shut' 'cork'

iru-pu 'be' 'deposit'

cali–pu 'sift' 'sift–net'

(d) St + *tu*

Ex. *ī–tu* 'give–birth' 'born animal'

ū–tu 'ooze' 'fountain'

(e) St + X

Ex. *eḷuδu–* → *eḷutu* 'writel' 'alphabet'

kūṟu– → *kūṭu* 'mix' 'curry mixure'

pēsu– → *pēcu* 'speak' 'speach'

(f) St + Xam

Ex. *kūṟu–Xam* → *kūṭam* 'gather' 'crow'

kūcam 'hesitate' 'hesitation'

vīcam 'small badly' 'bad smell'

(g) St + Xam

Ex. *miñcu-Xam → micam* 'remain' 'remainder'

(h) St + *vān-*

Ex. *kotu-vā̃* 'peck' 'spade'

kotu-vān-ā̃ 'spade?'

(i) St + *i/vanam*

Ex. *tin-i* 'eat' 'fodder'

ti-vanam -do-

2. *Deed* :

(a) St + ve

Ex. *aḷu-ve* 'weep' 'weeping'

naṛu-ve 'transplant' 'transplantation'

niru-ve 'weigh' 'weighing'

pāru-ve 'see' 'seeing'

(b) St + he

Ex. *cey-he* 'do' 'deed'

(e) St + talu

Ex. *pāy-tal-ā̃* 'jump' 'jumping?'

(d) *St + e*

Ex. *kol$-e* 'kill' 'murder'

3. *Consequence of action*

(a) *St + alu*

Ex. *ūs(u)-al(u)-ā̃* 'rot' 'rotting ?'

uδ(u)-al(u)-ā	'swell'	'swelling ?'
kōṇ(u)-al(u)-ā	'bend'	'bending ?'
kir(u)-alu	'crack'	'cracking'
tay[y]-alu	'stitch'	'stitching'
ūr(u)-alu	'itch'	'itching'
vāṅk(u)-alu	'receive'	'receiving'

(b) *St + δale*

Ex. *keṛu-δale*	'spoil'	'trouble'
viṛu-δale	'abandon'	'release'

(c) *St + salu*

Ex. *kā-salu*	'dry'	'drying'

(d) *St + kalu*

Ex. *kuṛu-kal*	'give'	'giving'

(e) *St + talu*

Ex. *kāy-talu*	'boil'	'fever'
korey-talu	'diminish'	'disgrace ?'

(f) *St + vu*

Ex. *mali-vu*	'diminish'	'cheap'
mare-vu	'hide'	'concealment'
kaḷi-vu	'reduce'	'reduction'
caṛe-vu	'fee sorry'	'sorrow'
aḷa-vu	'measure'	'measurement'
veḷe-vu	'grow'	'production'
vāḷu-vu	'live'	'life'

(g) *St + avu*

Ex.	*oḷ$-avu*	'plough'	'ploughing'
	cel$-avu	'go'	'expenditure'

(h) *St + avāsi*

Ex	*var-avāsi*	'come'	'income'

(i) *St + ci*

Ex.	*kuḷi-ci*	'be cold'	'chillness'
	vaḷa-ci	'grow'	'growth'
	kā-ci	'see'	'show'

(j) *St + e*

Ex.	*vel$-e*	'self'	'price'

(k) *St + kāṛu*

Ex.	*vē-kāṛv*	'burn'	'burning'
	nō-kāṛu	'suffer'	'pain'

(l) *St + ti*

Ex.	*vaḷa-ti*	'grow'	'height'

(m) *St + pu*

Ex.	*veru-pu*	'hate'	'hatred'
	aṛe-pu	'shut'	'closing'
	mū-pu	'become elder'	'elderness'
	peḷe-pu	'live'	'life'
	cali-pu	'disgust'	'disgust'
	tayāri-pu	'prepare'	'preparation'
	pāṇi-pu	'exagerate'	'exageration'
	puḷi-pu	'to sour'	'sourness'

ore-pu	'be purgent'	'purgence'
ciri-pu	'laugh'	'laughter'
oṛe-pu	'breek'	'breach'

(n) *St + ke*

Ex.	*vāḷu-ke*	'live'	'life'
	paṛu-ke	'lie'	'lying'

(e) St + V → $\bar{A}$

Ex.	*pāṛu*	'labour'	'labour'
	cūṛu	'burn'	'heat'

(p) St + m

Ex.	*kana-m*	'be weighty'	'weight'
	cena-m	'be angry'	'anger'
	maṇa-m	'smell'	'smell'

(q) St + am

Ex.	*nōk(u)-am*	'see'	'aim'
	eṇṇ(u)-am	'think'	'thought'
	osar-am	'soar'	'height'

(r) St + Xam

Ex.	*mūṭam*	'cover'	'covering'

(s) St + Xam

Ex.	*erakam*	'descend'	'descending'
	ēkam	'pant'	'panting'

(t) St + pu

Ex.	*ceḷi-pu*	'abound'	'plenty'

pūri–pu	'rejoice'	'rejoice'
iru–pu	'be'	'siting'
ceva–pu	'redden'	'red'

(u) St + vi

Ex. *kēḷu-vi*	'ask'	'question'

(v) St + y

Ex. *nō-y*	'saffcr'	'disease'

(w) St + asavu

Ex. *va(y)–savu*	'scold'	'scolding'
ne(y)savu	'weava'	'weaving'

(*x*) St + Φ

Ex *cāvu-Φ*	'die'	'death'
nōvu–Φ	'suffer'	'suffering'
aṟi	'blow'	'blow'
kaṛi	'bite'	'bite'
veṟi	'crack'	'cracker'
ale	'wander'	'wave'
moḷe	'sprout'	'sprout'

[list is incomplete]

[Verbel Nouns derived by the suffix ending in / *–alu* / have the alternants similar to the nouns ending in / *-aiu* /. Cf. P. 84.]

4.2.2.9. *Agentive* :

This belongs to all-gender singulars.

From Verb Stems:-

(a) St + *i*

Ex. *tin*[*n*]-i 'eat' 'eater'

iṛuk(*u*)-*i* 'ciutch' 'clutcher'

(b) St + ki

Ex. *kuṛi-ki* 'drinker'

FOOT-NOTE

* [Alternative Analysis for Personal Pronouns.]

I Person

Stem

{*nā*-} / ∞ *ē*- ∞ *na*- ∞ *nā*- ∞ *e*- /

/ *ē*- / occurs in the oblique form with Sg. / ~ /.

Ex. *ẽ*- + *vīṛu* 'my house'

/ *na*- / occurs before Inclusive plural.

Ex. *na-mma* 'we [incl.]'

/ *nā*- / occurs in non-oblique form.

Ex. *nā̃* 'I'

nā-ṅka 'we [encl.]'

/ *e*- / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *e-n$-aku* 'to me'

Singular

{-*n*-} / ~[~] ∞ -*n$*- ∞ -*na* /

/ ~ / occurs before pause.

Ex. *nā̃* 'I'

ẽ 'I'

/ *-n$-* / occurs in the oblique from before Dat. /*-ak-*/.

Ex. *e-n$-ak[u]* 'to me'

/*-n-*/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *e-n[n]-āle* 'by me'

Plural

Inclusive

{*-mmaḷ-*} / ∞ *-m$-* ∞ *-mmaḷ-*/

/*-m$-*/ occurs before Dat. /*-ak-*/.

Ex. *na-m$-ak[u]* 'to us'

/*-mmaḷ-*/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *na-mmaḷ-ā* 'we ?'

Exclusive

{*-ṅkaḷ-*} /*aṅkaḷ-*/

Ex. *nā-ṅkaḷ-a* 'we ?'

e-ṅkaḷ-uk[u] 'to us'

II Person

Stem

{ *o-*} / ∝ *ō-* ∞ *nī* ∞ *-o-*/

/*ō*–/ occurs with Sg. /~/.

Ex. *ō̃*–+*viṛu* 'your house'

/ *nī* / occurs before Sg. /–Φ / and Pl. /–*ru*/.

Ex. *nī*–Φ 'you'

nī -*ru* 'you [pl.]'

/–*o*–/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *o*–*n*$-*ak*[*u*] 'to you'

o–*m*$–*ak*[*u*] 'to you'

Number

Singular

{-*n*-} / ∞ –Φ ∞ [~] ∞ –*n*$– ∞ -*n*-/

/–Φ / occurs after / *nī*–/.

Ex. *nī*–Φ 'you [Sg.]'

/~/ occurs with /–*ō* /.

Ex. *ō̃* - + *viṛu* 'your house'

/-*n*$-/ occurs before Dat. /-*ak*–/.

Ex. *o*–*n*$–*ak*[*u*] 'to you'

/–*n*–/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *o*-*n*[*n*]–*āle* 'by you'

Honorific Singular

{–*m*–} / ∞ -*ru* ∞ –*m*$– ∞ –*mma* ∞ –*m*–/

/–*ru* / occurs after / *nī* -/.

Ex. *nī*–*ru* 'you'

/-*m$*-/ occurs in the oblique stem before Dat. /-*ak* /

Ex. *o-m$-ak*[*u*] 'to you'

/-*mma* / occurs before Gen. / + /.

Ex. *o-mma*-+ *vīṛu* 'your house'

/-*m*-/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *o-m*[*m*] *-āle* 'by you'

II Person Epicene Plural

[This is used as honorific singular both for male and female persons].

{-*ṅkaḷ*-} /-*ṅkaḷ* /.

Ex. *ni-ṅkaḷ-ā* 'you [pl.] ?'

Chapter V

Adverbs

Adverbs are those that function as co-occurrents of verbs.

5.1. *Free*

5.1.1. *Onomatopoeic*

paṭu-ṇu	'unexpectedly'
tiṛiru-ṇu	'surprisingly'
poku-ṇu	'quickly'
caṭu-ṇu	'quickly'
caku-ṇu	'compactly'
viṇṇu-ṇu	'prickingly'
cuḷḷu-ṇu	'prickingly'
paṛāru-ṇu	'suddenly'
clviru-ṇu	'reddishly'

5.1.2. *Repetative*

kuḷuhuḷuṇu	'coolly'
carasara-ṇu	'speedily'
paḷaφaḷa-ṇu	'glaringly'
toṇaбoṇa-ṇu	'boringly'

5.1.3 *Other Adverbs*

kūṛa	'along'

meḷḷa	'slowly'
pera(vu)	'afterwards'
payya	'slowly'
oṛanē	'immediately'
mēle	'upward'
kīḷe	'downward'
peratāie	'back–wards'
munne ~ *munnāle*	'forward'
pinne ~ *pinnāle*	'backward'

5.2. *Bound*

5.2.1, *Place*

{-ṅke} / [~ -ke ~ -kāma ~ -ṅke ~ -pṛi] /

/ -ke / occurs after / *vaṛa-*, *te-*, *keḷe-*, *mēr-* / where it is in free variation with / –*kāma* /.

Ex.

vaṛa-ke	'northward'
vaṛa-kāma	-do-
te–ke	'southward'
te–kāma	-do-
keḷa-ke	'eastward'
keḷa-kāma	-do-
mēr–ke	'westward'
mēr–kāma	-do-

/ *-ṅke* / occurs after / *a–, i–, e–* / where it is in free variation with / *–ṅ(ku)ne, -pṛi* /

Ex.	*a–ṅke*	'there'
	a–ṅ(ku)ne	–do–
	i–nke	'here'
	i–ṅ(ku)ne	'here'
	i–pṛi	-do-
	e–ṅke	'where'
	e–ṅ(ku)ne	- do -
	e–pṛi	- do -

5.2.2. *Manner*

{*-pṛi* } /∼ *–ṅke* ∼ *–ṅ(ku)ne* ∼ *–pṛi* /

/*-ṅke* / occurs after / *e–*/ where it is in free variation with /*–ṅ(ku)ne, –pṛi* /

Ex.	*e–ṅke*	'how'
	e–ṅ(ku)ne	'how'
	e–pṛi	'how'

/*-pṛi* / occurs after / *a–, i–*/.

Ex.	*a–pṛi*	'that manner'
	i–pṛi	'this manner'

5.2.3. *Time*

{*-pa* } /∼ *-pale* ∼ *–pa* /

/*–pale* / occurs after / *a–*/ where it is in free variation with /*–pa* /.

Ex.	*a–pale*	'then'
	a–pa	'then'

/*-pa*/ occurs after /*i, e-*/.

Ex. *i-pa* 'now'
e-pa 'when'

Morphophonemic Change

V–Te–a + *apale* → *V–Te–āple*

Ex. *vanta+apale* → *vantāple* 'when come'

5.2.4. *Day*

{*-ṇṇe*} /*-ṇṇe*/

Ex. *a-ṇṇe* 'that day'
i-ṇṇe 'to-day'
e-ṇṇe 'which day'

5.2.5. *Quantity*

{*-mpuṭu*} 'measure'

Ex. *a-mpuṭu* 'that much'
i-mpuṭu 'this much'
e-mpuṭu 'how much'

5.2.6. *Counting*

{*-tene*} 'many'

Ex. *e-tene* 'how many'

5.2.7. *For*

N +

{*-ā*} 'for'

Ex. *añcu nāḷ-ā* 'five day–for'

5.2.8. *Alone*

N +

{-*ā* } 'alone'

Ex. *nān-ā* 'I - alone'

5.2.9. *Like*

N +

{-*ā* } 'like'

Ex. *nāy-ā katunā* 'like dog cried-she'

5.1.10 *Manner*

N +

{-*ā*} '*manner*'

Ex. *tekuvaṛak(u)-ā* 'south-north wise'
keḷamēl-ā 'east-west wise'

CHAPTER VI

Adjectives

6.0 Adjectives are those that function as co-occurrents of nouns.

Adjs. are of five kinds as follows:-

1. Descriptive
2. Demonstrative
3. Interrogative
4. Collective
5. Derivative

6.1 Descriptive

Descriptive adjectives are classified on the basis of stem alternants.

{*mēla*} ∞ *mē* ~*mēr-* ~*mēla* ~*mēl* /

/ *mē* / occurs before / *kātu* /.

Ex. *mē kātu* 'west wind'

/ *mēr-* / occurs before stop.

Ex. *mēr-ke* 'west-to'

/ *mēla* / occurs before pause followed by consonant.

Ex) *mēla teru* 'west street'

/ *mēl* / occure elsewhere.

Ex. *mēl ūru* 'west village'

{*kīḷa*} / ∞ *kī* ∞ *keḷa*– ∞ *kīḷa* /

/ *kī* / occurs before / *kātu, kāṛu* /

Ex. *kī kātu* 'eastwing'
kī kāṛu 'east forest'

/ *keḷa*– / occurs before stop and / *mēl* /.

Ex. *keḷa–ke* 'east–to'
keḷa–mēl 'east–west'

/ *kīḷa* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *kīḷa vīṛu* 'east house'
kīḷa vēya 'east field'

{*nalla*} / ∞ *nam*– ∞ *nal*– ∞ *nalla* /

/ *nam*– / occurs before / –*me* / the nominalizer.

Ex. *nam–me* 'goodness'

/ *nal*- / occurs before / -*ā* / adverbalizer.

Ex. *nal*[*l*]-*ā* 'excellently'

/ *nalla* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *nalla māṛu* 'good ox'
nalla–ðu 'good–it'

{*cinna*} / –*ciru* – *cinna* /

/ *ciru*– / occurs before / –*su* / the nominalizer and varies freely with / *cinna* / before pause.

Ex. *ciru–su* 'small–it'
ciru vīṛu 'small house'
cinna vīṛu –do–

/ *cinna* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *cinna-δu* 'small-it'
einna-van- 'small-he'
cinna-vaḷ- 'small-she'

{*periya*} / ∞ *peru-* ∞ *periya* /

/ *peru-* / occurs before the suffix / *-su* /.

Ex. *peru-su* 'big-it'

/ *periya* / oceurs elsewhere.

Ex. *periya-van-* 'big-he'
periya-vaḷ- 'big-she'

{*ten*} / ∞ *te-* ∞ *ten* /

/ *te-* / occurs before suffix.

Ex. *te-ku* 'south'
te-ke 'southward'

/ *ten* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *ten tese* 'southern direction'

{*paḷeya*} / ∞ *paḷa-* ∞ *paḷeya* /

/ *paḷa-* / occurs before Ne. / *-su* /

Ex. *paḷa-su* 'old-it'

/ *paḷeya* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *paḷeya māṛu* 'old ox'

{ *eḷeya* } / ∞ *eḷa-* ∞ *eḷeya* /

/ *eḷa-*/ occurs before Ne. / *su* /.

Ex. *ela-su* 'young-it'

/ *eḷeya* / occurs elsewhere

Ex. *eḷeya puḷḷe* 'young child'

{ *eṛa-*} ∽ *pīce* ∞ *eṛa-*/

/ *pīce* / occurs as Adj. before / *kay* /

Ex. *pīce kay* 'left hand'

/ *eṛa-*/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex *eṛa-δu* 'left-it'

{...*Cā* } / ∞ ...*C*- ∞ ....*Cā* /

/....*C*-/ occurs before suffix.

Ex. *vaṇ[ṇ]-ã* 'washerman'
cāṇ-ã 'man of Nadar caste'

/...*cā* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *vaṇṇā kuṛi* 'washer colony'
cāṇā kuṛi 'Nadar colony'

{ *paḷḷu* } /∞ *paḷḷa* ∞ *paḷḷu* /

/ *paḷḷa* / occors as Adj.

Ex. *paḷḷa kuṛi* 'Pallar colony'

/ *paḷḷu* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *paḷḷu* 'pallar coste'
paḷ(u)-ẽ 'man of Pallar caste'

{ *cakla*-} / ∞ *cakli*- ∞ *cakla* /

/ *cakli*-/ occurs before mas. suffix.

Ex. *cakli[y]-ẽ* 'man of cobbler caste'

/ *cakla* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *cakla kuṛi* 'cobbler colony'
cakla-ci 'woman of cobbler caste'

{*pare-*} / ∞ *para-* ∞ *pare*/

/ *para* / occurs before pause.

Ex. *pare kuṛi* '*pareya colony*'

/ *pare-*/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *pare*[*y*]-*ẽ* 'man of Paraya caste'
pare-ci 'woman of Paraya caste'

{ *ampaṭa* } / ∞ *ampaṭ-* ∞ *ampaṭe-* ∞ *ampaṭa* /

/ *ampaṭ-*/ occurs before Mas. suffix in free variation with / *ampaṭe-*/.

Ex. *ampaṭ-ẽ* 'barber'
ampaṭe[*y*]-*ẽ* -do-

/ *ampaṭe-*/ occurs before Fem. suffix.

Ex. *ampaṭe-ci* 'she-barber'

/ *ampaṭa* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *ampaṭa kuṛi* 'barber colony'

{ *nāṛā* } / ∞ *nāṛāka-* ∞ *nāṛ-* ∞ *nāṛā* /

/ *nāṛāka-*/ occurs before pl. / *māru* /.

Ex. *nāṛaka-māru* 'members of Nadar caste'

/ *nāṛ-*/ occurs before Gedder suffix.

Ex. *nāṛ-ã* 'man of Nadar caste'
nāṛ-āti 'woman of Nadar caste'

/ *nāṛā* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *nāṛā kuṛi* 'Nadar colony'

Single alternants

vaṛa	'northern'
puδu	'new'
aha	'exorbitant'
kaṛum	'exorbitant'
koṛum	'cruel'

Nouns functioning as Adjs.

āmpḷe	'male'
pompḷe	'female'
āṇ	'male'
poṇ	'female'

6.2. *Demonstrative*

6.3. *Interrogative*

{ *VCCV* } /~*V*- ~*VC*- ~*VCCV* /

/ *V*-/ occurs before C.

/ *VC*-/ occurs before V.

/ *VCCV* / occurs elsewhere.

(a) *Distant Demonstrative*

{*anta*} / ~*a*- ~ *av*- ~ *auta* /

Ex. *a–δu*	'that–it'
av–uha	'that–they'
anta viṛu	'that house'

(b) *Approximate Demonstrative*

{*inta*} / ~ *i*- ~ *iv*- ~ *inta* /

Ex, *i–δu*	'this–it'
iv–a	'this–she'
inta viṛu	'this house'

(c) *interrogative*

{*enta*} / ~ *e*– ~ *ev*– ~ *enta* /

Ex. *e-ðu* 'which-it'

ev-a 'which-she'

enta peya 'which fellow'

6.4. *Collective*

{*ellā*} 'all'

Ex. *ellā vīṛum-* 'all house-also'

6.5. *Derivative Adjectives*

From Interrogative base :—

Ex. *e-nna* 'what-kind'

enna vīṛu 'what kind of house'

This / *enna* / occurs as other category also.

a) As Predicate

Ex. *aðu enna* 'what is that'

b) As Adv.

Ex. *enna vēṇū* 'what do you want'

From Nouns

Ex. *vaṛaku-ti āḷu* 'northern man'

keḷaku-ti āḷu 'eastern man'

mērku-ti āḷu 'western man'

teku-ti āḷu 'sauthern man'

Ordinals

{*-āvaðu*} / ~ *-āvaðu* ~ *-ām* /

Ex. *reṇṭ-āvaðu puḷḷe* 'second child'

renṭ-ām puḷḷe 'second child'
eten-āvaδu puḷḷe 'of which order child'
eten-ām puḷḷe -do-

{ *-am* } / ∞ *-ām* ∞ *-am* /

/*-ām* / occurs after the stems /*keṇatu, aṛupu, marapu*/

Ex. *keṇat* (*u*)- *ām*
kaṛe 'well place'
aṛup(*u*)-*ām*
kaṛe 'kitchen place' (*kitchen*)
marap(*u*)-*ām*
puḷḷe 'wooden child' (*wooden toy*)

/ *-am* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *tēk*(*u*)-*am kaṛu* 'teak Forest'
āl(*u*)-*am kopu* 'banyan branch'

CHAPTER VII

Post-Positions

7.0· Postpositions are free forms which occurs after other words connecting them with verbal categories.

{*iruntu*} / ∞ *iruntu* ∞ *-runtu* /

/ *iruntu* / occurs as free form.

Ex. *viṭḷe iruntu* 'house-in from'

/ *-runtu* / occur as bound form.

Ex. *viṭḷe-runtu* 'house-in-from'
enke-runtu 'where-from'

{*pōle*} 'similarly'

occurs after accusative case sign.

Ex. *marate pōle* 'tree like'

{*kūṛi*} 'through'

Ex. *epṛi kūṛi* 'where through'
uḷḷe kūṛi 'inside through'

{*-kūṛa*} 'even'

Ex. *maram kūṛa* 'tree even'
āṛu kūṛa 'goat even'

Chapter VIII

Clitics

8.0 Clitics are those which do not take either case signs or tense signs but join other words.

They are of 3 kinds :

1. Noun Clitics
2. Predicative Clitics
3. Common Clitics

8.1. *Noun Clitics*

8.1.1. *Case Signs*

1. *Accusative*

{ *-a* } / ~ *-eye* ~ *-a* /

/ *-eya* / occurs after pronouns where it is in free variation with /*-a*/.

Ex. *en[n]-eye* 'me'
en[n]-a 'me'

/ *-a* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *koṛat-a* 'pot'

2. *Sociative*

{ *-ōṛa* } 'with'

Ex. *kal[l]-ōṛa* 'with stone'

3. *Dative*

{ *-uk-* } / ~ *-ak-* ~ *-k-* ~ *uk-* /

/ *-ak-* / occurs after the oblique forms of personal and reflexive pronouns in the form of [C] VC$.

Ex. *en$-ak-* 'to you [Sg.]'
em$-ak- 'to you [Hon.]'
tan$-ak- 'to self'

/ *-k-* / occurs between *i/e/y* and vowels except / *u* /.

Ex. *kati-k-ā* 'to knife?'
veḷḷey-k-ā 'to white?'
vāy-k-ā 'to mouth'

/ *-uk-* / occurs elsewhcre.

Ex. *pu[l]-uk-* 'to gross'
māṭu-uk- 'to ox'

4. *Locative*

{ *-le* } /∞ *-āle* ∞ *-ṭe* ∞ *-le* /

/ *-āle* / occurs ofter the stems / *peratu, mun, pin* /.

Ex. *perat[u]-āle* 'back-in'
mun[n]-āle 'frout-in'
pin[n]-āle 'back-in'

/ *ṭe* / occurs after human nouns and the Intr. /*yāru*/.

Ex. *ēṅ-ṭe* 'in me'
ōṅ-ṭe 'in you'
yār(u)-ṭe 'in whom'

/ *-le* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *kālu-le* 'in leg'
vālu-le 'in tail'

5. *Transferability*

{-Φ} 'transferability'

Ex.	*arisi iṭṭili–Φ*	*avum*
	rice - ricecake	'will be come.'

6. *Possessive*

{+} 'of'

Ex.	*tampi + vīṛu*	'younger brother's house'
	ẽ + vīṛu	'my house'

7. *Vocative*

[Pronouns of any kind won't take this case].

/~ *-ē* ~ [4] /

/*-ē* / occurs after consonant and short vowels except /*-e* /.

Ex.	*tēn(u)–ē*	'oh honey !'
	mavaḷ–ē	'oh daughter !'

/ [4] / occurs elsewhere.

Ex.	[4] *yāte*	'oh mother !'

8.1.2. *Denotative*

{*-anna*} /~ *-nā* ~ *-annā* /

/*-nā* / occurs after short vowel.

Ex.	*a–nā*	'letter a'
	i–nā	'letter i'

/ *-annā* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex.	*ā–[v]-annā*	'letter *ā*'
	ī-[y]-annā	'letter *ī*'

8.1.3. *Substitute*

{ *-āva* } 'for'

occurs after dative.

Ex.	*enak–āva*	'for me'
	viṭuk–āva	'for house'

8.1.4. *Conjunctive*

{ *ē* } 'and'

occurs only after numeral and fraction followed by another numeral having lesser fraction value such as / *kāl–, arek̆āl– mukāl–* /.

Ex.	*nālē kāl-*	'4 and $\frac{1}{4}$'
	kālē arek̆ā	'$\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$'

8.2. *Predicative Clitics*

8.2.1 *Informative*

{ *-ām* } 'it is said'

Ex. *avan pōnān-ām* 'it is said that he went'

8.2.2. *Request*

{*-ẽ̄* } 'please'

Ex.	*pāṟ(u)-ẽ̄*	'please look'
	paṛi[y]-ẽ̄	'please study'

8.3. *Common Clitics*

[occur with nouns and / or other categories].

8.3.1. *Conjunctive*

[occurs not with predicative]

{ *um* } 'and'

Ex.	*maram-um ceṛi[y]um*	'tree and plant-and'
	kāl-um kai[y]-um	'leg-and hand-and'

8.3.2. *Interrogative*

{ *-ā* } '?'

Ex. *maram-ā* 'tree ?'
keṇar(u)-ā 'well ?'

8.3.3. *Dubitative*

{*-ō* } / ∞ *-mō* ~ *-ō* /

/*-mō* / occurs after / *enna* /.

Ex. *enna-mō* 'what ?'

/*-ō* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *maram-ō* 'tree ?'
veyal-ō 'field ?'

8.3.4. *Quotative*

{*-ṇu* } / ∞ -Φ ∞ *-ṇu* /

/ ϕ / occurs before the verb / *-ṇu* /.

Ex. *māṛu-ϕ ṇā* 'ox-that-said-she'

/ *-ṇu* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *aδu māḍu-ṇu connẽ* 'that it-ox-that said-I'
-I said that it [was] ox'

CHAPTER IX

Indeclinables

Indeclinables are those which take no suffixes.

Vocatives : *

{ *ēṭā* } / ~ *-ṭā* ~*ēṭā* /.

This is used in addressing favourite female children.

/*-ṭā* / occurs as bound form after Imp.

Ex. [4]*vā-ṭā* 'oh girl come'

/ *ēṭā* / occurs as a free form.

Ex. [4]*ēṭā* 'oh girl'

{ *emmā* } / ~ *-mā* ~ *-emmā* /

This is used in addressing favourite young ladies and girls.

/*-mā* / occurs as a bound form after Imp.

Ex. [4]*vā-mā* 'oh lady come'

/ *emmā* / occurs as a free form.

Ex. *emmā* 'oh lady'

{ *ēṭi* } / ~ *-ṭi* ~ *ēṭi* /

This is used in addressing other girls.

/*-ṭi* / occurs as bound form after Imp.

Ex. [4]*vā-ṭi* 'oh lass come'

/ *ēṭi* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *ēṭi* 'oh lass'

Masculine

{ *ēpā* } / ~ -*pā* ~ *ēpā* /

This is used in addressing same aged males.

/ -*pā* / occurs as bound form after Imp.

Ex. [4]*vā-pā* 'oh boy come'

/ *ēpā* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *ēpā* 'oh boy'

{ *ṭē*[*y*] } / ~ -*ṛā* ~ -*ḷē* ~ -*ṭē*[*y*] ~ *ēle*

This is used in addressing under-aged boys.

/ -*ṛā* ~ -*le* / occurs as bound after Imp.

Ex. [4]*vā-ṛā* 'oh lad come'
[4]*vā-lē* 'oh lad come'

/ -*ṭē*[*y*] ~ *ēle* / occurs as free forms.

Ex. [4]*ṭē*[*y*] 'oh lad'
[4]*ēle* 'oh lad'

{ *ē* } / *ē* /

This is used in addressing males in common.

Ex. *ē* 'oh'

Predicatives

{ *āmā* } 'yes'

{ *cari* } 'alright'

{ *āṭum* } 'yes I will do'

{ *ayyō* } 'alas!'

{ *pā* } 'come' [used in addressing animals]

/ *cī~cē* / 'expressing rejection'

{ *cū* } 'go away'[used in driving away the non-human beings.]

{ *tō* } 'come' [used in addressing dogs]'

{ *ēδu* } 'how'

FOOT-NOTE

*{*Ā*(*C*)*CĀ*} / ∞ -*CĀ* ∞ *Ā*(*C*)*CĀ* /

/ -*CĀ* / occurs after Imp. V.

Ex.	[4] *po-tā*	'go-friend[f]'
	[4] *po-pā*	'go-friend[m]'
	[4] *pō-ṭi*	'go-friend[f]'
	[4] *pō-ñe*	'go-Brother-in-law!'

/ *ĀCĀ* / occurs elsewhere.

Ex.	*ētā*	'oh friend [f]'
	ēṭi	-do-
	ēpā	'oh friend [m]'
	ēñe	'oh brother-in-law'

{*Ā*(*C*)*CĀ*} / ∞ -(*C*)*CĀ* ~ *ĀCCĀ* ~*eCCĀ* /

/ -*CCV* / occurs after Imp. V.

Ex.	[4] *pō-yyā*	'go-sir!'
	[4] *pō-mmā*	'go-madame'

/ *ĀCCĀ* / occurs as Vocative in free variation with / *e*(*C*)*CĀ* /.

Ex.	*ayya*	'Sir!'
	eyya	'Sir!'
	ammā	'Madame!'
	emmā	'Madame!'

Vocabulary

A

akam all, Adj.
akare concern, N.
akāḷ elder sister, N.
aki a kind of skin disease, N.
aku side, Adj.
aha exorbitant, Adj.
aham egotism, N.
aharāδi pride, N.
añ(ku)ne there, Adj.
añke there, Adv.
añ(ku)ṇakuḷi urinal, N.
acāram earnest money, N.
acu axle, print, N.
asaδi tiresomeness V. N.
asaru be weary, V.
asalu original, alien, N.
asiñkam ugliness, N.
ase move, V., bed-swing, N.
aseφōṛu chew, V.
añcu five, N.
aṭakuḷi hell, N
aṭiyalu necklace, N.
aṭūḷiyam wicked deed, N.
aṭe leech, book cover, cardboard, N.
aṛakam submission, V. N.
aṛehā incubate, V.
aṛañku submit, V.
aṛati crowdedness, N.
aṛepu cork, closure, V. N.
aṛemānam land mortgage, N.
aṛevu pledge, N.
aṛevūtu prepare wafer, V.
aṛi blow, V., foot, N.
aṛuku pile, V., V. N.
aṛutu next, Adj.
aṛupāñkaṛe kitchen, N.
aṛupu oven, Adj.
aṛe shut, pile, V., impediment, V. N., pease-wafer, N.
aṛeyāḷam mark, N.
aṇekeṭu dam, V. N.
aṇilu squirrel, N.
aṇe *embrace*, V., dam, N.
aṇṭi anus, N.
aṇṭimāñkoṭe cashew-nut, N,
aṇṭu approach, V.
aṇṇan elder brother, N.
aṇṇāru open above, V.
aṇṇāvi agent, N.
aṇṇe the other day, N.
atam end, N.

ate aunt, mother-in-law, N.
aδiyam abundance, N.
aδu that-it, Prn.
aniyam abundance, N.
aniyāyam injustice, N.
anupu send, V.
anuvi enjoy, V.
anta that, Adj.
antāneki immediately, Adv.
antūriparu spend much, N.
apa then, Adv.
apan father, N.
apale then, Adv.
apāṛi relief, On.
apiyalu the month of Aypasi, N.
aprāṇi innocent man, N.
apḷam black-gram wafer, N.
amatu extinguish, V.
amaru be seated, V.
ammāsi the New Moon, N.
ammānu maternal uncle, father-in-law, N.
ammi flat grinding stone, N.
amṇam nakedness, N.
ayaru forget, V.
ayyaru the man of the Brahmin caste, N.
ayyā father, N.
ayre loach, N.
araku chop, V., wax, N.
arańkuviṛu inner room, N.
arasu pipal tree, N.
arapu soap-powder, N.
aram file, N.
aramṛi nudity-cover, N.
araḷi oleander, N.
araḷu be terrified, V.
ari cut, itch, sift by hand or sieve, wash away, know, V., paddy-stalk, N.
arisi rice, N.
arivi water-fall, N.
arivu knowledge, V.N.
aru cut, V.
aruntalu rarity, N.
aruvālu sickle, N.
aruvāmaṇe vegetable-cutter, N.
are beat, V., blow, V. N., half, N.
arekīre a kind of pot-herb, N.
areyāpu Inguinal bubo, N.
arcine worship, N.
arṇākēru wasprope, N.
arṇākoṛi metal waistcord, N.
alasu wash, V.
alantu disappointed, Adv.
alamāru be confused, V.

alavu jaw, wheel felly, N.
ali hermaphrodite, N.
ale wander, V., wave, N.
alecalu wandering, V.N.
allu friter, V., night, N.
avasaram urgency, N.
avati West Indian pea-tree, N.
avaru that-he [Mhsg] Prn.
avare field bean, N.
avalam width, N.
avi be boiled by steam, decay, V.
aviyalu a kind of vegetable curry, N.
avuhaḷ that–they, (E.pl.)Prn.
avuδaṇṭam injustice, N.
aḷa measure, V.
aḷavu measure, V. N., beauty, N.
aḷi perish, V., saline soil, N.
aḷuku dirty, N.

Ā

āṛi the month Adi, N.
āni the month Ani, N.
āme tortoise, N.
āmpḷe male, N.
āyram thousand, Nu.
ārakālu spoke of cart-wheel, N.
āru six, Nu., river, N. become cool, be full, V.
ālaṅkaṭi hail stone, N.
āli hollow human-figure, N.
ālu banyan, N.
āvaṇi the month Avani, N.
āvi vapour, N.
āvu become, V-
āḷam depth, N.
āḷāku $\frac{1}{8}$ of a measure, N.
āḷiyan husband, N.

I

iṅ(ku)ṭu here, Adv.
iṅke here, Adv.
iṅ(ku)ne here, Adv.
ice desire, N.
iṭili rice cake, N.
iṛi strike, V., thunder V.N.
iṛuku take under arm, V. lane, N.
iṛupu hip, N.
iṛumpu mischief, N.
iṉṉe to–day, N.
itane this much, N.
iδu this-it, Prn.
ini hereafter, Adv., be sweet, V.
ipa now, Adv.
ipṛi thus, here, Adv.
iru be, filter, V.
iruṭu become dark V., darkness, V.N.

irupu siting, deposit, V.N.
irumal cough, V.N.
irumu cough, V.
irumpu iron, N.
ilupe South Indian Mahua, N.
ille nil, V.
ivan This–he, Prn.
ivaru this–he(Mhsg,) Prn.
ivaḷ this-she, Prn.
ivuhaḷ this - they, Prn.

Ī

ī fly, N., give, V.
īki palm-leaf rib, N.
īhe the act of giving, V. N.
īce date–palm, N.
īsalu winged white ant, N.
īṭi spear, N.
īṇu give birth, V.
ītu young one, V. N.
īnam disgrace, N.
īmam funaral, N.
īyam white lead, N.
īrāṅkam onion, N.
īram wetness, N.
īru gum, nit, N.
īruvali nit–comb, N.
īvu pardon, N.
īḷuvan the E*ḷava* caste man, N.

U

uku feel shame, V.
uci top, N.
usumpu awake, V.
usuru life, N.
uṛuke small drum, N.
uṛutu wear, V.
uṛumpu wild lizard, N.
utram cross beam, N.
uðuru fall, V.
unni acarus, N.
upu bulge, V., salt, N.
umi husk, N.
uri hope, N., strip off, V.
uruḷekeḷanku potato, N.
uruḷu roll, V.
uruḷe wheel, V. N.
uruvu unsheath, massage, melt, V., a kind of female necklace, N.
uḷi chisel, N.
uḷuku be sprained, V., sprain, V. N.
uḷuntu black gram, N.
uḷuvu plough, V.
uḷḷaṅkay palm, N.
uḷḷaṅkālu tooth sole, N.
uḷḷaðu truth, N.

Ū

ūkam zeal, N.
ūsi needle, N.
ūsu decay, V.
ūsalu fetid substance, V. N.
ūñcalu swing, N.
ūṭi jaw, N.
ūṭu feed, V.
ūṛe middle, N.
ūṇu fix, V.
ūtam swelling, V. N., burial, N.
ūtāmaṭi bladder, N.
ūte teeth-filth, N.
ūδu blow, V.
ūδā violet, N.
ūmeci dumb lady, N.
ūme dumbness, N.
ūmeyan dumb man, N.
ūraṇi public tank, N.
ūrataṇṇi water-refuse for cattle, N.
ūru ooze, itch, creep, V., village, N.
ūruvāy pickle, N.
ūḷi head, N.
ūḷe hooting, stink, phlegm, N., chill, Adj.

E

ekacakam abundance, N.
eku rise, V.
ekḷu hip, N.
eṅ(ku)ṭu where, Adv.
eṅ(ku)ne here, Adv.
eci saliva, food-refuse, N.
eciḱele refuse-eater, N.
eṭu reach, V., eight, Nu.
eṛavāru belt, N.
eṇṇu count, think, V.
eṇṇe oil, N.
eṇṇe which day, N.
etu kick, V.
etene how many, Int. N.
eδaḷu petal, V.
eδu which-it Int Prn. apposite, Adj. oppose, V.
enta which, Int. Adj.
entri get up, V.
enna what, Int. Adj.
epa when, Adv.
epṛi how, which way, Int, Adv.
empuṭu how much, Int. N.
eraṅku descend, V.
ereve water-drawing, V.N.
eri burn, throw, V.
eriḱele madar, N.

erume buffallo, N.
erumpu ant, N.
eruvu animal manurę, N., have dysantry V.
ere prey, N., bale out, V.
eli rat, N.
elavu silk-cotton tree, N.
elumice lemon, N.
elumpu bone, N.
ele leaf, N.
ellā all, Adj.
ellār all they, Prn.
ellam all they, Prn.
elle boundary, N.
eḷa loose, V.
eḷakāram indulgence, N.
eḷiya poor. Adj.
eḷeya younger, Adj.
eḷḷu seasame, N.
evan which-he, Int. Prn.
evaḷ which-she, Int. Prn.
evaru wnich- he [Mhsg] Int. Prn.

Ē

ēṅku pine, V.
ēñe O brother-in-law, Voc.
ēṭi O girl, Voc.
ēṟu cadjan-leaf, N.
ēṇi ladder, N.
ētā O lady-friend, Voc.
ēpā O friend, Voc.
ēmāru be cheated, V.
ēru plough, N., climb, V.
ēlu be able, V.
ēle O boy, Voc.
ēlam cardamom,auction, N.
ēḷu seven, Nu.
ēḷe poor, N.

O

o agree, V.
oka wholly, Adv.
okṟu repair, V.
ocam defect, V.
osanta high, Adj.
oṭiyāṇam lady belt, N.
oṭu paste, V.
oṟi break, V.
oṟññku be subdued, V.,
oṟe break, V., black babul, N.
oṇṇu one, Nu.
otaṇam fomentation, N.
oti land-mortage, N.
otu foment, V., musical pipe, N.
ote one, Nu.
oδa half ripened, Adj.
oδaṟu lip, N.
oδaru shake off, V.

oδuṅku step aside, V.
opu custom, V.
opi prove, recite, V.
opāri lamentation, N.
ompaδu nine, Nu.
omaru domestic granary, N.
osaru rise high, V.
osaram height, V. N.
oram fertiliser, N.
oralu mortar, N.
orasu rub, V.
oru one, Adj.
ore cover, N., taste hot, rub. V.
olake pestle, N.
olemaṟi pot-lid, N.
oluvu feel shame, V.
ovale scandal, N.
oḷaku ¼ of measure, N.
oḷatu work disorderly, V.
oḷapu work, V. N.
oḷampu confuse, V.
oḷi light, N., hide, V.
oḷuvu leak, N.

Ō

oḷe work, ache, V.
ōṅku raise, V.
ōse sound, N.
ōcam sound, N.
ōṭe hole, N.
ōṟiyā come running, V.
ōṟu run, V., tile, N.
ōδam hydrocele, N.
oδu recite, V.
ōnāy wolf, N.
ōmam Bishop's weed, N.
ōy diminish, V.
ōyāma frequently, Adv.
ōram edge, N.
ōrāṭu sing lullaby, V.
ōle palm leaf, N.
ōḷu fuck, V.

K

kakam arm-pit, N.
kaku vomit, V.
kaṅku fire-piece, N.
kacātu hand-message, N.
kaci party, N.
kace tape, N.
kasaṅku be squeezed, V.
kasaru bargain bitterly, V.
kasamaram levelling wood, N.
kasi ooze, V.
kasivu oozing, V. N.
kañcam miserliness, N.
kañcā Indian hemp, N.
kañcan miser, N.
kañci rice-water, meal, N.
kaṭam square, stage, N.
kaṭeveralu thumb, N.
kaṭaḷe endowment, N.

kaṭāyam certainty, N.
kaṭi hardened piece, N.
kaṭulu cot, N.
kaṭe short, timber-biece,N.
kaṭerumpu large black ant, N.
kaṟesi end, N.
kaṟan debt, N.
kaṟale groundnut, N.
kaṟapāre crowbar, N.
kaṟavuḷu god, N.
kaṟi bite, V., biting, V. N.
kaṟu ache much, taste pungently, V.
kaṟukāy gall nut, N.
kaṟupu pungency, much pain, V. N.
kaṟume hardness, N.
kaṟuvampūne wild cat, N.
kaṟuvu mustard, N.
kaṟe last, Adj., shop, N., churn, V.
kaṇaku account, N.
kaṇuvu joint, N.
kaṇe wooden handle, N,
kaṇṇāṟi glass, N.
kaṇṇi noose, N.
kaṇṇīru tears, N.
kaṇṇu eye, seedling, calf,N.
katari cut, V, scissors,V.N. brinjal, N.
katalu waste, N.
kati knife, N,
katu cry, V.
kaδakalu waste, N.
kaδavu door, N.
kannam jemmy, cheek, N.
kapalu ship, N.
kapi gravel, pully, N.
kapu branch, junction of legs, N.
kamale water-lift, N.
kampi iron bar, N.
kampu stick, N
kampukūṟu arm-pit, N.
kampḷi woollen blanket, N.
kampḷipūci hairy caterpillar, N
kammampullu bulrush-millet, N.
kammā irrigation tank, N.
kammi deficiency, N.
kammu become hoarse, be cloudy, V.
kay hand, N., taste bitter, V.
karaṭāṇṭi blood sucker, N.
karaṟi bear, N.
karaṇṭi ladle, N.
karapān eruption-in-children, N.
kari become charred, V., charcoal,V. N., flesh, curry, N.
karicān king crow, N.

karukalu dawn, N.
karukā immature, paddy, N.
karusalu black soil, N.
karuṇe mercy, elephant yam, N.
karuδu sheaf, N.
karupaṭi palmyra jaggery, N.
karupu blackness, V. N.
karumāδi final funeral obsequies, N.
karuvaple curry-leaf, N.
karuvāṛu salted fish, N.
karuvu embryo, N., become scarched, V.
kare dissolve, V., stain, bank, N.
kareyān white ant, N.
kala mix, V.
kalaṅku get perturbed, V.
kalape plough, N.
kalavam adulteration, riot, N.
kali distress, N.
kaliṅkilu sluice-weirs, N.,
kaliyāṇam marriage, N.
kale disorder, V.
kaleyam small pot, N.
kalukaṇṭu rock candy, N.
kallu stone, N.
kavuru capsize, V.
kavaṭe fork, N.
kavvu clutch, V.
kavale worry, N.
kaḷam threshing floor, N.
kaḷavati weeding-hook, N.
kaḷavāṇu steal, V.
kaḷi poultice, N. pass, deduct, V.
kaḷimaṇṇu clay-soil, N.
kaḷimpu ointment, N.
kaḷivu reduction, V., N.
kaḷutu neck, N.
kaḷuδe ass, N.
kaḷuntolake a kind of pestle, N.
kaḷuvu wash, V., stake, N.
kaḷe weed, pole, N.
kaḷḷi spurge, N.
kaḷḷu toddy, N.
ka watch, V.
kākā crow, N.
kākāvalipu epilepsy, N.
kāṅke heat, N.
kācalu fever, N.
kāsalu dryness, V. N.
kāsu coin, N.
kāṭam anger, N.
kāṭerume wild buffalow, N.
kāṛu forest, N.
kāṛe rain quail, N.
kāṇam horse-gram, N.
kāṇ be sufficient, see, V.

kātu wind, N.
kātiyalu the month of kār-tikai, N.
kāδu ear, N.
kānamoḷavāy wild chilly, N.
kāne foot disease of cattle, N
kāpu bangle, N.
kāy be dry, ripen, V. unripen fruit, V. N.
kāyam wound, perma-nency, N.
kāram pungent taste, N.,
kāru taste bitter, spit phlem, V,
kāre lime mortar, N.
kālam time, N.
kāli empty, N.
kālu leg, ¼, N.
kāvalu watch, V. N.
kāvantu watch, N.
kāvi brown color, N.
kāvu animal sacrifice, N.
kāvaṛi sacred palanquin, N.
kāḷān mushroom, N.
kāḷkāḷ barking, On.
kāḷe bull, N.
kiṭam nearby, N.
kicaṛi cutney, N.
kiṭaṅki godown, N.
kiṛuvu coconut-mat, N.
kiṇṇi buttocks, N.
kiṇṇam metal cup, N.
kiruku scrible, V., madness, N.
kiluku children rattle, V. N. jingle, V.
kiḷi parrot, N., tear, V.
kiḷiyañcaṭi small oil pan, N.
kiḷḷu nip, V.
kīcu scaratch, V.
kīṭu small coconut-mat, N.
kīri mungoose, N.
kīṛu crack, cut, V.
kīre pot-herb, N.
kivānelli phyllanthusni-runi, N.
kīḷe bottom, Adv.
kuci twig, N,
kucu hut, N.
kuculu field-hut, N.
kusuvu letgas, V., bowel gas V.N.
kuñcam bunch, N.
kunci fledgling, N.
kuñcān penis, N.
kuṭam leprosy, N.
kuṭi young animal, N.
kuṭe shortness, N.
kuṛi dring, V., drinking V. N.
kuṛu give, V.
kuṛuke shell-vessel, N.

kuṛutuṇi dress, N.
kuṛumi tuft, N,
kuṇṭā vessel with wide mouth, N.
kuṇṭi buttocks, N.
kuṇṭu metal ball, bomb, N.
kutu prick, V., pricking, V. N.
kutave lease, N.
kutam mistake, N.
kutāmpeyaru a kind of pulse, N.
kuδi jump, V.
kuδiṅkālu heel N
kuntāṇi large mortar, N,
kuni bend down, V.
kupe rubblish heap, N.
kumi heap, V., V. N.
kumpā urn-shaped metal vessel, N.
kuyilu cuckoo, N
kuri mark, V., V. N.
kurivi small bird, N.
kuruṛan blind man, N.
kuruṛi blind woman, N.
kuruṛu blindness, N.
kuruṇi 8 measures, N.
kuruṇe broken rice, N.
kuruδe horse, N.
kuruδōli horse-tail millet, N.
kuluke domestic, granary, N.
kuluṅku get shaken, V.
kullā cap, N.
kuḷici coolness, V. N.
kuḷuru become cool, V.
kuḷuδāṛi water-tub for cattle, N.
kuḷuve pill, N.
kūcam delicacy, V. N.
kūsu feel delicacy, V.
kūṭu semi-liquid curry, N., joint, V. N.
kūṛa much, Adv., with, Cl.
kuṛu assemble, V., nest, N.
kūṛe basket, N.
kūtu dance, N.
kūδalu chillness, N.
kūnan he-hunchback, N.
kūnalu hunch, V. N.
kūni she-hunchback, N.
kūnu become crooked, V., hunch, V. N.
kūntalu hair, N.
kūpṛu call, N.
kūpāṛu cry, V. N.
kūru share, N., intelligence, N.
kūre roof, N.
kūli wage, N.
kūve owl, N.

kūḷam broken straw, N.
kūḷu thick porridge, N.
kesam 3 feet, N.
kencu entreat, V.
keṭu tie, V., V.N., bundle, V. N., marry, build, V.
keṭuṟam *building*, V. N.
keṟu spoil, V.
keṟuδale trouble, V. N.
keṟuvu time-limit, N.
keṟa lie down, fuck, V.
keṟā male sheep or goat, N.
keṟe sheep-fold, N.
keṟēri heifer, N
keṇakā similarly, P.P.
keṇaru well, N.
keṇṭi pitcher, N
keṇṭe ankle, barbus, N.
kenā dream, N.
kerakam swooning, V.N.
keraṅku swoon, V.
keruṟan white headed kite, N.
keḷaku east, N.
keḷaṅku bulbous root, N.
keḷaṟan old man, N·
keḷaṟi old woman, N.
keḷaṟu old one, N.
keḷam old one, N.
keḷame day, N.
keḷavan old man, N.
keḷavi old woman, N.
keḷuti fresh water fish, N.
keḷe branch, relative, N., scratch V.
kēpe ragi, N.
kēli fun, N.
kēvalam disgrace, N.
kēḷu hear, ask, Y.
kēḷuvi question, V.N.
koki hook, N.
koku stork, N.
kocam small rope, N.
kosuvam tucked-up ends of saree, N.
koñcam meagre, N.
koñcu coax, V.N.
koṭāmaṭi tiny basket, N
koṭāvi yawn, N.
koṭu knock, pour, V., tom-tom, V.N.
koṭe nut, N.
koṟam pot, N.
koṟi creeper, flag, N.
koṟuku back-bone bottom, sting, N.
koṟukāpḷi Manila tamarind, N.
koṟupe a kind of herb, N.
koṟume cruelty, N.
koṟe bore, V, umbrella, N.
koṇam quality, N.

koṇe fuck, V.
koṇṭā bring, V.
koṇṭutoḷuvu pound, N.
koṇṭe hai -coil, N.
kotan mason, N.
katamalli coriander, N.
kotu peck, V, pecking, V. N, wage, N.
koδavaḷe Adam's apple, N.
koδi boil, V, boiling V. N.
konnu stammer, V.
kopu branch, N.
kopre metal boiler, N.
kopḷu navel, N.
kompu horn, N.
komaṭu vomit, N.
komme husk, N.
koy pluck, V.
koyyā guava, N.
korakaḷi mischievous fellow, N.
koraṅkan mischievous man, N.
koraṅku monkey, N.
korati woman of the Korava caste, N.
koravan man of the Korava caste, N.
koraḷi dwarfish woman, N.
kori nibble, V.
koru broken, Adj.
kore reduce, V, fault, N
kolam lineage, N.
kolave chorous of shrill sounds, N.
kolusu anklet, N.
kole murder, V. N.
kollu kill, V, smithery, N.
kolle backyard, N.
koḷakeṭe a kind of rice prepartion, N.
koḷam tank, N.
koḷampu get confused, V, liquid curry, N.
koḷalu flute, N.
koḷavi grinding pestle, wasp, N.
koḷi winnow, V.
koḷiñci Indico plant, N.
koḷu become fat, N.
koḷuntan husband's younger brother, N.
kaḷuntiyāḷ wife's younger sister, N.
koḷuntu sprout, N.
koḷupu fat, V. N.
koḷuvu plough, V., ploughshare, V. N.
koḷe be overboiled, V, bough, N.
koḷḷi fire-stick, N.
kōṭe fort, 21 markals, N.

kōṛāli axe, N.
kōṛi newness,edge, crore,N.
kōṛu line, N.
kōṛe summer, N.
kōṇan he-crack, N.
kōṇalu bending, V. N.
kōṇu bend, V.
kōmaṇam loin-cloth, N.
kōmiyam cow-urine, N.
kōmāḷi buffoon, N.
kōyilu temple, N.
kōru prestige, N, string, V.
kōre sedge, N.
kōlam floor-drawing, N.
kōli a kind of plaything,N.
kōvi get anger, V.
kōvam anger, V.N.
kovaram tower, N.
kōḷi hen, N.

Ṅ

ṅakāḷ our elder sister, N.
ṅaṇṇan our elder brother, N.
ṅapan our father, N.
ṅayyā our father, N.
ṅātāḷ our mother, N.
ṅokāḷ your elder sister, N.
ṅoṇṇan your elder brother, N.
ṅopan your father, N.
ṅoyyā your father, N.
ṅōtāḷ your mother, N.

C

cakaram wheel, N.
cakare sugar, N.
cake rind of fruits, N.
cakḷāti rival wife, N.
caṅkili chain, 22 yards, N.
caṅku conch-shell, Adam's apple, N.
cañcalam worry, N.
caṭam law, wooden frame, N.
caṭāmpḷe class-monitor, N.
caṭi vessel, N.
caṭe shirt, slough, N.
caṛakuṇu suddenly, On.
caṛevu sorrow, V. N.
caṛaṅku pubescence-ceremony, N.
caṛe pig-tail, N, become weary, V.
caṇṭu hustle, N.
caṇṭi obstinacy, N.
caṇṭe fight, N.
catu strength, N.
caδuri shape, V.
caδe muscle, N.

cani Saturday, N.
cannam lime plaster, N.
cannalu window, N.
canni delirium, N.
capāṇi clap, N.
capu sip, V.
capram canopied car-like vehicle, N.
camukāḷam carpet, N.
came cook, become matured, V.
campā a kind of paddy, N.
campḷam wage, N.
caraku goods, N.
caruvam a kind of vessle, N.
calam pus, N.
cali filter, get tired, V.
calipu tiresomeness, sieve, V.N.
calli potsherd, rowdy, paisa, N.
callusu cheapness, N.
cavaṭu crush, V.
cavaδi mud, N.
cavam corpse, N.
cavaram shave, N.
cavuku whip, casuarina, N.
cavale leanness for want of mother-milk, N.
cāṅkam obstinacy, N.
cāṅkālam evening, N.
cāki witness, N.
cāku jute bag, excuse, N.
cāṭe whip. N,
cāṛe hint, resemblance, N.
cāṇi dung, N.
cāṇāti woman of the Nadar caste. N.
cāṇān man of the Nadar caste, N.
cāṇu 9", N.
cāṇe hone, N.
cātu beat, V.
cāδi caste, N. establish, N.
cāpāṛu meal V. N.
cāpṛu eat V.
cāmam mid-night, N.
cāmān thing, N.
cāmi a kind of millet,N.
cāmpalu ash, N.
cāmpāru a kind of curry,N.
cāmprāni fragrant gum, N.
cāy lean, V.
cāyam dye, N.
cāram scaffolding, N.
cāralu drizzling, N.
cārāyam arrack, N.
cāru juice, N.
cālam pretext, N.
cāle avenue, N.
cāvalu cock, N.

cāvu die, V., death, V. N.
cikanam thrift, N.
ciku get trapped, V, twist, V. N.
ciṅkam lion N,
ciṭam iron dross, N.
ciṭe account note, N.
ciṭu a small bird, N.
ciṇuṅku whine, V.
citerumpu small red ant,N.
citre the month of Citrai N.
cinna small, Adj.
cintu spill, V.
ciplu a kind of plate, N
cimiki a kind of ear-ornament, N.
cimuṭu blink, V, blinking, N.
ciyyān grandfather, N.
ciru small, Adj.
cirute panther, N.
ciri laugh, V.
ciripu laughter, T. N.
cillare change, N.
cillānam remainder, N
cillu piece, N
cīku sick, N.
cisā bottle, N.
ciṭi printed cloth, whistling, N.
eiṛe a kind of edible, N.
ciṭu chit, N.
ciṇṭu irritate, V.
cini white sugar, N.
cīnikeḷaṅku sweet potato, N.
cīniyare cluster-pean. N.
cīntu desire, V.
cīpu comb, cluster of banana fruits, N.
cīmantam pregnant ceremony, N.
cīmetaṇṇi kerosene, N.
cīme England, N.
cīmeṇṇe kerosene, N.
cīyakā soap-podwattle
cīravam cumin, N.
cīru dowry, N., frown, V.
cīle saree, N.
cīvu chop, comb, V.
cīḷu pus, N.
cuku dried ginger, N.
cuṭi because, P.P., mischief, N.
cuṛu burn, V.
cuṛuhaṛu grave-yard, N,
cuṇṭu dry up, shoot, V.
cuṇṭe a kind of vegetable, N.
cuṇṭalu a kind of pulse, N.
cuṇṇāmpu lime, N.
cuṇṇi penis, N.

cutiyalu hammer, N.
cutu go around, V., round V.N.
cummā uselessly, Adv.
curuku contraction, V.N., concern, N.
curuṭu cigar, N., roll, V.N.
curuṭe curling, V. N.
curutu concern, N.
curuḷu curl, V., presentation, N.
cuḷi circle, V., V.N., mischief, N.
cūṛan camphor, a kind of fish, N.
cūṛu heat, V.N , bundle of sheaves, N
cūtu buttocks, N.
cūte decay, N.
cūδu gambling, N.
cūpu soup, N.
cūmpu suck, shrink, V.
cūri dagger, N.
cūlu embryo, N.
cūḷe kiln, N.
ceku oil-press, N.
cece temple, N.
ceṭi the name of a caste, N.
ceṭu thrift, N.
ceṛi plant, stink, N.
ceṇṭā flag, N.
cete some, Adj., dry leave, N.
ceδuku pare off, V.
cenne check, N.
cepu toy-vessel, N.
cema carry, V.
cemi digest, V.
ceme carry, V., load, V.N.
cempu copper, metal vessel, N.
cempeṭe brown colour, N.
cemmari sheep, N.
cemmān fisherman, N.
cemmu fill up, V.
cey do, V.
ceyhe action, V. N.
ceranku skin eruption, N.
ceraṭe coconut-shell, N.
ceravu wing, N.
cerupu slippers, N.
cerumu cough, V.
celaṅke tiny bell, N.
celanti boil, spider; N.
celavaḷi spend, V.
celavu expenditure, V. N.
cellu go, V.
ceva become red, V.
cevanti a kind of flower, N.
covapu red, N.
cevale pink coloured, N.

cevalu red soil, N.
cevi ear, N.
cevuṛan deaf man, N.
cevuṛi deaf woman, N.
cevuṛu deaf, N.
cevvāy tuesday, N.
ceḷi prosper, V.
ceḷipu prosperity, V. N.
ceḷḷu flea, N.
cēku hair-crop, N
cēṭe mischief, N.
cēne tuberous-rooted herb, N.
cēpu shirt-pocket, N.
cēmpu Indian kales plant, N.
cēru join, V.
cēvu a kind of edible, N.
coku get charmed, V.
coṅki dull fellow, N.
cocam remainder, N.
coṭu drop, V, V. N.
coṭe baldness, N.
cotu property, N.
contam right, N.
cori scratch, V. scratching, V. N.
corane sensitiveness, N.
core a kind of vegetable climber, N.
collu tell, V, word. V. N.
covaru wall, N,
cōku pomp, N.
cōṛi pair, N, make up, V.
cōṛu chappals, N.
cōmpalu lazziness, V. N.
cōmpu be slothlul, V.
cōru cooked rice, N, feel tired, V.
cōḷam maize, N.
cōḷi cowry, N.

T

takāḷi tomato, N.
takḷi tiny spinning rod, N.
taṅkaci younger sister, N.
taṅkam gold, N.
taharāru trouble, N
tacan carpenter, N.
tacu carpentry, N,
taṭaṭi terraced roof, N.
taṭān goldsmith. N.
taṭāmpeyaru a kind of pulse, N.
taṭi wooden screen, N.
taṭu stud, plate, N, knock, V.
taṭe stalk, N.
taṛankalu obstruction, N.
taṛavu rub, V.
taṛi swell, V., big stick, N.

taṟipu swelling, N. N.
taṟu stop, V.
taṟumam cold, N.
taṟumāṟu totter, V.
taṟeyam a kind of ear ornament, N.
taṇaku a kind of tree, N.
taṇi abate, V.
taṇṭaṭi a kind of ear ornament, N.
taṇṭalu village-announcer, N.
taṇṭu stem, N.
taṇṇi water, N.
taṇṇikā a kind of vegetable, N.
tatu hop, V., accident, adoption, N.
tantam ivory, N.
tapu escape, V., mistake, N.
tampi younger brother, N.
tay stitch, V., the month Tai, N.
taylam medicated oil, N.
tayāru readiness, N.
tayāri prepare, V.
tayru curd, N.
taravan broker, N.
taravu brokerage, N.
tari loom, N., cut, V.
taripu stud, N.
tarusu fallow land, N.
tare first, Adj., floor, N.
talāsalu front gate, N.
talāṇi pillow, N.
tale head, N.
tavakā frog, N.
tavaṅku limp, V.
tavasam grain, V.
tavale a kind of vessel, N.
tavaḷu creep, V.
tavuṟu bran, N.
tā give, V.
tākalu message, N.
tāṅku bear, V.
tāṟi beard, N.
tān self, R. Prn.
tāniyam grain, N.
tāmare lotus, N.
tāmpālam salven, N.
tāy mother, N.
tāyamāṭu delay, V.
tāyāri relative, Adj.
tāram wife, N.
tāravāru give away, V.
tārā duck, N.
tāru goat, big bunch of banana bunches, weaver's bobbin, N.
tāli married woman's neck ornament, N.

tāvale alright, Cl.
tāpā lock, N.
tāḷam clap, N.
tāḷi flavour with oil, V.
tāḷu paper, stalk, N.
tiku stammer, V.
tinkaḷu monday, N.
tiṭam plan, N.
tiṭu curse, V, V, N.
tiṇi thrust, V.
tinnu much, V.
timiru be haughty, V , haughtiness. V. N.
tirumpu turn, V.
tiruḷā festival, N.
tī fire, N.
tīṭu polish, V.
tīṇṭalu menses, N.
tītu white wash, V.
tīni fodder, V. N.
tīy wither away, V.
tīru finish, divorce, V.
tīrve divorce-fee, land and house-tax, N.
tīvam light, N.
tīvanam fodder, V. N.
tīvāḷi a kind of festival, N.
tīvaṭi flambeau, N.
tucam meanness, N.
tuṭu 4 pies, money, N.
tuṭi obituary, N.
tuṟi pulsate, V.
tuṟupu spatula, N.
tuṇi cloth, N.
tuṇṭu piece, towel, N.
tutam copper sulphate, N.
tuti country mallow, N.
tupu spit, V, skill, N.
tupravu cleanliness, N.
tumpiḱe elephant's trunk, N.
tumpu tethering rope N.
tumpe leucas, N
tummalu sneezing, V. N,
tummu sneeze, V.
turusu rust, N.
turuti bellows, N.
tulukan muslim, N.
tūku carry, V.
tūsi dust, N.
tūṇṭi fish-*hook*, N.
tūṇu pillar, N.
tūtalu drizzling, V. N.
tuδu emissary, N.
tūδuvaḷe climbing brinjal, N.
tume eatamenia, N.
tūru sweep, drizzle, V. bottom, N,
tūrve well-rubbish, N.
tūvu spray, V.
teku south, N.
teñci time-out, N.

teṛam boldness, N.
tene Italian millet, N.
tennu lift, V.
tenne coconut, N
tepakaṭe cart shaft, N.
tepam festival tank, N.
teyuam god, N.
teraṛu mound, N.
teruḷu assemble, V.
terāsu balance, N.
teri know, splash, shoot, V.
teruvu street, N.
telā man operating water-lift, N.
telān a kind of weight measurement, N.
telukā wild seed, N.
tevaṭu over-taste, V.
teḷi become clean, V.
tēku teak, N.
tēṅkā coconut, N.
tēṛu search, V.
tēnu honey, N.
tēpu ironing, V.N.
tēmalu frickle, N
tēy smear, wear away, V.
tēram time, N.
tēru chariot, N., pass, N.
tēre toad, N.
tēvaru the name of a caste, N.
tēvṛiyāḷ prostitute, N.
tēḷu scorpian, N.
tokam matter caught in throat, N.
toku weakness, N.
toṅkaṭam ear pendant, N.
toṅku hang, V.
toṭi tub, N.
toṛu touch, V.
toṛuve sheaf-hook, N.
toṭḷu cradle, N.
toṛe rub, V., thigh, N.
toṇṭe throat, N.
tōṇṇāru plead, V.
totu climb, V.
tonnamāru plead, V.
toy become slack, V.
toraṭi crook-pole, N.
toraṭu dispute, N.
toli beat, V., bark, skin, N.
tole become lost, V., distance, N.
tovare pigeon-pea, N.
tovaḷu fluctuate, N.
tove beat, sharpen, V.
taveyalu chutny, V.
toḷasi basil, N.
toḷi mire, N.
toḷuvu cattle-shed, N.
toḷe bore, V., hole, V.N.
toḷḷa perforated, Adj.

tōse rise-wafer, N.
tōṭam garden, N.
tōṭi farm-labourer, N.
tōṛu stud, fruit-cover, N.
tōṇu appear, V.
tōṇṭi pot, N.
tōṇṭu dig, V.
tōṛu appear, V.
tōδavati rose-wood, N.
tōδu suitability, N.
tōpu fruit-grove, N.
tōru get defeated, V.
tōlu skin, peel, N.
tōḷu shoulder, N.
tōve foliage, feather, N.

N

naku lick, V.
nacari tease, V.
nasuṅku get trampled, V.
nañcu poison, N.
nañce wet land, N.
naṛa walk, V.
naṛate behaviour, V. N.
naṛu middle, N. transplant, V.
naṛuṅku tremple, V.
naṛuve transplantation, V.N.
naṛi act, V.
naṛe walking, V. N., trip, N., entrance, N.
nanṭu crab, N.
natu crave, V.
nate snail, N.
nane wet, V.
nantavanam flower garden, N.
nammaḷ we [incl.] Prn.
namme goodness, N,
nay wear away, V.
nayam purity, N.
narampu nerve, N.
nari fox, N,
naruku cut, V.
nare become grey, V., greyhood, V. N.
naluṅku after-marriage ceremoney, N.
nalla good, Adj.
navam nail, N.
navarā mosque-drum, N.
nave jewel, N.
nākāli chair, N.
nāku tongue, N.
nāsi nose, N.
nāsam destruction, N.
nāṛavam drama, N.
nāṛi chin, pulse, N.
nāṛu country, N.
nāṇalu kaus, N.
nāṇavantān myna, N.
nāṭam stink, V. N.

nātu seedling, N.
nātunāḷ husband's sister, N.
nānu I, Prn.
nāy dog, N.
nāyru sunday, N.
nārate seville orange, N.
nāru smell stinky, V., fibre, N.
nāre stork, N.
nālu 4, Nu.
nāḷu day, N.
nāḷe tomorrow, day, N.
naḷi a kind of measure, N.
nāḷiyalu 24 minutes, N.
nāvuruvi thorny plant, N.
nitam daily, Adv.
nimiru stretch, V.
nirutu stop, V.
nillu stand, V.
niluve debt-balance, V. N.
nī you [sg.] Prn.
nīṅkaḷ you, Prn.
niṅku leave, V.
nīcalu swimming, V.N.
nicutaṇṇi rice-water of last night, N.
nīñcu swim, V.
nīru you [Mh sg.] Prn.
nīlam blue, N.
nili wicked lady, N.
nīḷam length, V. N.
nīḷu become long, V. N.
nūpu spinning, V. N.
nūru 100, Nu, spin, V.
nūlu thread, V. N.
neñcu chest, N.
neṭe height, N.
neṭṭinkam mast tree, N.
neṯuve lengthwise, Adv.
netam blood, N.
neti forehead, N.
netli a kind of fish, N.
netu vegetable nut, N.
neδam daily, Adv.
nenavu remembrance, V.N.
nene think, V.
neme eye-lid, N.
ney ghee, V., weave, N.
neram colour, N.
neriñci thorny plant, N.
neruṅku approach, V.
nelam earth, N.
nele door-frame, N.
neleme position, N.
nelli emblic myrobalan, N.
neḷi wriggle, V.
neḷivu wriggling, V. N.
nēñci turban, N.
nēru front, N.
nēre straightly, Adv.
noṅku pulpy kernal of unripened tender palmyra fruit, N.

noci five leave chaste tree, N.
noṇṭu walk lamely, V.
noṇṭi lame person, Ag.
nompalam worry, N.
noy grain-grit, N.
noruṅku crumble. V.
nōkam motive, V. N.
nōku see seriously, V.
nōmpu fast, N.
nōy disease, N.
nōvu suffer, V.
nōni vagina, N.

P

pakam side, N.
pakṛā a kind of edible, N.
paṅkā swinging fan, N.
paṅkini the month of Panguni, N.
pacaṛi a kind of curry, N.
pace green, N.
pacōnti chameleon, N.
pasaḷi spinuch, N.
pasi feel hungry, V, hunger, V. N.
pasuvu cow, N.
pase paste, N.
pañcam drought, N.
pañcu cotton N.
paṭa pseudo, Adj.
paṭam enthronement, kite, forehead-badge, season, N.
paṭā document, N.
paṭāḷam army, N.
paṭi hamlet, N.
paṭiyalu invoice, pedestal, N.
paṭu silk, N.
paṭe bark,one-leaf basket of palmyra border, long iron sheet, N.
paṭṇam city, N.
paṭre anvil, N.
paṛapu hay-stack, N.
paṛam picture, hood, N.
paṛaru spread, V.
paṛi read, settle in, V, step, a kind of weight, allowance, N.
paṛipu learning, V. N.
paṛu sleep, suffer, V.
paṛuḋā screen, N.
paṇam money, N.
paṇi obey, V.
paṇiyāram a kind of edible. N.
paṇṇi big, N.
paṇṇu make, V.
paṇṇe farm, N,
patalu tin canal, N.

pati incense-stick, N.
patu catch, V, 10, Nu, fried food material, ringworm, N.
pačaku a kind of measure, N.
paδam proper quality, N
paδaru be terrified, V.
paδavalu bush, N.
paδvaḷe inflamation of the lymphatic gland, N.
paδi press, V.
paδiyam plantation, V.N.
paδunku hide, V.
paδeǩam a kind of jewel, N.
pani winter, N.
pane palmyra, N.
panti row, N.
pannaruvālu sickle, N.
pamparam spinning top, N.
pammu hide, V.
pay bag, N.
payru grain plant, N.
payδā wheel, N.
para fly, V.
pari pluck, V.
paru swell, V.
paruke boiled rice, N.
parusam dowry, N.
paruti cotton, N.
parupu kernal of nuts and pulses, N.
palan use, N.
palam a kind of measurement, N.
palave plank, N.
palāram edible, N.
pallāku palanquin, N.
palli lizard, N.
pallu tooth, N.
pavale day-time, N.
pavaḷam coral, N.
pavusu vanity, N.
paḷakam habit, N.
paḷasu old-it, N.
paḷam fruit, V. N.
paḷavu practice, V., acquaint, V.
paḷi blame, V., V. N.
paḷu ripen, V.
paḷeya old, Adj.
paḷḷan man of the Paḷḷa caste, N.
paḷḷam ditch, N.
paḷḷi woman of the Paḷḷa caste, N.
paḷḷivāsalu mosque, N.
pāki balance, N.
pāku arecanut, N.
pāňku orderliness, N.
pācā spider, pretence, N.

pāsanam irrigation, N,
pāsam affection, moss, N.
pāsāṅku pretence, N.
pāsi coloured glass, moss, N.
pāsipeyaru green gram, N.
pāṭu song, V. N.
pāṛu sing, V., suffering, V. N.
pāṛe bier, N.
pāṇam arrow, N.
pāṇi exaggerate, V.
pāti pan, N.
pātiyam right, N.
pātiyākallu ground slab of drainage canal, N.
pāδam foot, N.
pāδi half, N.
pāne large earthern vessel, N.
pāmpu snake, N.
pāy leap, V., mat, N.
pāyāsam sweet liquid food, N.
pāram load, N.
pāru see, V., cart-beam, N.
pāre rock, N.
pālam bridge, N.
pālu milk, N.
pāḷam bridge, N.
pāḷu wastage, N.
pāḷe palm-spathe, N.
pāvam sin, N.
pāvāṛe skirt, N.
pāvi sinner, N.
pici wild jasmine, N.
picuvā dagger, N.
pice alm, N.
pisunu gum, N.
piñcu tender unripen fruit, N.
piñce dry land, N.
pitam bilious, N.
pitaḷe brass, N.
piti back, N.
pitu brain, N.
piy tear, V.
piri separate, V.
pīk̇i sponge-guard, N.
pīṅk̇ān glass, N, porcelain ware, N.
pīcu milk, V.
pīṛi country cigarette, N.
pīṛe distress, N.
pītu boast, V.
pīpā barrel, N.
puṅku Indian leech tree, N.
puṭi buttocks, N.
puṭu a kind of edible, N.
puṛi catch, be desirable, V.
puṛuṅku snatch, V.
puṛuδale support, N.

puṇṭe vagina, N.
puṇṇāku oil cake, N.
puṇṇu wound, N.
puti knowledge, N.
puðu new, Adj.
puri straw–rope, N.
puruvam eye-brow, N.
puli tiger, N.
pullāku nose-pendant, N.
pullu grass, N.
puḷi tamarind, N.
puḷuṅkalu par-boiled and dried paddy, V. N.
puḷuṅku get-par-boiled, V.
puḷḷe child, the name of a caste, N.
pū(vu) flower, V, V. N.
pūci insect, N.
pūcu coating, V. N.
pūsaṇi pumkin, N.
pūsu coat, V.
pūse worship, N.
pūṭāṅkam secret, N.
pūṭu lock, V, V. N.
pūri helix–ornament, N.
pūṇu round, N.
pūnti a kind of sweet N.
pūrān centripede, N.
pūri rejoice V.
pūru bore, V.
pūlā black–berned feather foil, N.
pāvarasu portia tree, N.
pūvu flower, V. N., flower like ornament, N.
pera afterwards Adv, be born, V.
peraku collect, V.
peraṭāsi the month Puratasi, N.
peram back, Adj.
perampu cane, N.
peraḷu roll, V.
peravu afterwards, Adv,
perāntu vulture, N.
periya big, Adj.
peruṅkāyam ferula gum, N.
perucāḷi bandicoot, N.
pelam strength, N.
peḷepu life, V. N.
peḷe live, V.
pēcu speech, V. N.
pēsu speak, V.
pēði cholera, N.
pēti grand-daughter, N.
pēnu louse, N.
pēy ghost, N.
pēran grand-son, N.
pēru name, N., crack, V.
poku withered grain, N., toothlessness, N.
pokḷam boil, N.
poṅkalu sweet-food, N.

poṅku cook, swell, V.
pocu buttocks, N.
posuṅku be burnt, V.
poṭalu barren land, N.
poṭeci female, N.
poṭi box, N.
poṭu mark on forehead, N.
poṭe blindness, female, N.
poṛaδi nape, N.
poṛalu snake-gourd, N.
poṛi powder, N.
poṛuvu dandruff, N.
poṛe hole, N., swell, V.
poṇeyalu bull pair, N.
poṇṇu female, N.
poṇṭāṭi wife, N.
po burst, V.
potu cover, V.
poδu common, N.
poδan wednesday, N.
pontu hole, N.
pomme toy, N.
poy lie, N.
poyalu storm, N.
poraṇi back-biting, N.
pori fry, V., speck, N.
poriyalu a kind of curry, V. N.
poru be patient, V.
poruku flake, N.
porutam fitness, V. N.
poruntu be fit, V.
porumu sob, V.
pollāδa wicked, Adj.
pollāpu blame, N.
poli sacrifice, grain-heap, N. fuck, V.
poḷi field-boundary, N.
pove smoke, N.
pō go, V.
pōku movement, V. N.
pōṭi(pu) competition, N.
pōṛu throw, beat, V.
pōṇi tumbler, N.
pōti grand-father, N.
pōla similarly, Adv.
pōvam crop of one season, N.

M

makaḷ children, N.
maku oil sediment, N.
maṅku become dim, V.
macam mole, N.
macān elder brother-in-law, N.
macunan brother-in-law, N.
masaṅku become dim, V.
masālu curry-powder, N.
masi budge, V.
mañcalu turmeric, N.

mañcāṛi a kind of weight, N.
maṭam inferiority, level, N.
maṭe leaf-stalk of fern, N.
maṛaṅku fold, V.
maṛam monastery, N.
maṛi fold, die, V, waist-fold, seat of folded legs, N.
maṛuvu udder, N.
maṛe sluice-shutter, N.
maṇa smell, V.
maṇam smell, V. N.
maṇalu sand, N,
maṇāri a kind of paddy, N.
maṇi bell, N.
maṇṭavam temple-pavilon N.
maṇṭi oil sediment, N, kneeling, N.
maṇṭu throng, V.
maṇṭe head, N.
maṇṇu soil, N.
mata other, Adj.
mati centre, N.
matiyānam noon, N.
matu churning rod, N.
maδi wisdom, N, respect, value, V.
maδini elder brother's wife, N.
manasu mind, N.
manam mind, N.
manu petition, N.
manti monkey, N.
mapu cloudiness, obstinacy, N.
mampeṭi spade, N.
may decay, V, ink, N.
mayakam giddiness, V.N.
mayaṅku swoon, V.
mayānam cemetry, N.
mayru hair, N.
maylu peacock, N.
mara forget, V.
marakālu a kind of measure N.
marati the Marava caste woman, N.
maram tree, N.
maralu hemp-fibre, N.
maravan the Marava caste man, N.
marave wooden plate, N.
mari waylay, V.
maru refuse, V.
maruδaṇṇi henna, N.
marumavaḷ daughter-in-law, N.
maruvu mole, N.
mare hide, V.
malaṛu impotency, N.

malaṟan impotent man, N.
malaṟi impotent woman, N.
mali become cheap, V.
malivu cheap, V. N.
mallāru lie on the back, V.
malliye jasmine, N.
mallu wrestling, N.
mavan son, N.
mavaḷ daughter, N.
maḷe rain, N.
mācalu sloth, N.
māsam month, N.
māsi the month Masi, N.
māṟākuḷi niche, N.
māṟu ox, side, N.
māṭu fix, V.
māṇṭu year, N.
māte month, N.
mānam prestige, sky, N.
māniyam grant, N.
mānu deer, N.
māpu excuse, N.
māpḷe son-in-law, brother-in-law, N.
māmiyāḷ mother-in-law, N.
māy die, V.
māru change, V.
mārhaḷi the month of Markali, N.
mālu hall, N.
māle garland, N, night blindness, N.
māvu powder, N.
māvutan elephant-driver, N.
māḷu die, V.
micam remainder, V. N.
miñci leg-finger ring, N.
miñcu remain, exceed, V.
miδuku country cucumber, N.
minnalu lightning, V. N.
minnu flash, V.
mintu go forward, N.
mīnu fish, N.
mīru violate, V.
mukāṟu head-veil, N.
muku junction N., strain, V.
muṭu butt, V., N., knee, menses, N.
muṭe egg, V.
muṟi finish, tie, N., bundle, V. N.
muṟicu knot, V. N., a kind of ornament, N.
mutalu over ripened vegetable, V. N.
mutu over-ripen, V., pearl, castor oil seed, N.

muδuvu back, N.
muntānatu day before yesterday, N,
munti saree end, N.
muri cut, V., one half of coconut-shell, N.
muruku a kind of edible, N., twist, V. N.
muruṅke horse-radish tree, N.
muruvu *over-heat*, V.
muḷi open the eyes, V. eyeball, V. N.
muḷḷu *thorn*, N.
mun front, Adj., former, Adv.
mū become old, V.
mūku nose, N.
mūkeṇe nose rope, N.
mūṅki damboo, N.
mūñci face, N.
mūṭam covering, V. N.
mūṭam covering, V. N.
mūṭu stitch, V.
mūṛī cover, V. N.
mūṛu cover, V.
mūṇu three, Nu.
mūδi unfortunate person, N.
mūpu elderliness, V. N.
mūy make, V.
mūlam piles, V.
mūle corner, N.
mūliye medicinal herb, N.
mūḷi person with deformed ear, N.
mūḷu catch fire, V.
mūḷe brain, N.
mecu praise, V.
meṭi a kind of leg-finger ring, N,
meṭume pride N.
metu fill up, V,
mete matress, upstair, N, limitlessly, Adv.
meli grow weak, V,
mellu chew, V.
menekeṛu overstrain, V.
mēkā yoke, N,
mēham disease, cloud, N.
mēcalu pasturage, V. N.
mēṛu mound, N.
mēṛe platform, N.
mēni yield, body, N.
mēy graze, V.
mērku west, N.
mēlu body, N.
mēle upward, Adv.
mēḷam musical drum, N.
mēḷi plough-handle, N.
mēvu fill up, V.
mēvṛu upstair, N.
moku eat full, V.

moce hyacinth bean, N.
mosalu rabbit, N.
moṭu bud, N.
moṭe baldness, N.
moṇe arrogance, N.
motam totality, N.
motu beat, V.
moδalu first, capital, N.
mone try, V.
monne a kind of pot, N.
moy swarm, V, presentation, N.
more stare, V, custom, relationship, N.
mole breast, N.
molle distress, N.
moḷam cubit, N.
moḷavā chilly, N.
moḷavu pepper, N.
moḷi joint, N.
moḷe sprout, V., V. N.
mōδu dash, V.
mōδuram finger ring. N.
mōpam smelling, V. N.
mōru smell, V., butter milk, N.
mōḷu pass urine, V.

Y

yāru who, Int. Prn.

R

rasam pepper juice, N,
ravuke blouse, N.
rākaṟi head badge, N.
rāṅki arrogance, N.
rāsi luck, N.
rātalu a kind of measurement, N.
rāmam forehead scared mark, N.
rāṭṇam charka, N.
rāṇi queen, N.
rāve night, N.
reke wing, N.
rēhe palm-line, N.
rokam ready cash, N.

L

lacam lakh, Nu.
lāṟam horse-shoe, N.
lāntu loiter, V.
lāvam profit, N.
loṅku feel shame, V.

V

vakaṇe formality, mockery, N.
vakālatu power of attorney,N.

vaku means, N.
vaḱalu hay-stick, N.
vaṅki a kind of paddy, N.
vaṅku skin spot, N.
vasaδi facility, N.
vasam custody, N.
vasampu sweet flag plant, N.
vaṭam circle, N.
vaṭi interest, N.
vaṛaku north, N.
vaṛam big rope, N.
vaṛavam a kind of edible, N.
vaṛi trickle, V.
vaṛicaṇṇi hot rice-heater, N.
vaṛu tender unripe mango fruit, N.
vaṛe a kind of edible, N.
vaṇṭalu alluvial soil, N
vaṇṭavāḷam secret, N.
vaṇṭu beetle, N.
vaṇṇāti laundress, N.
vaṇṇātipūci butterfly, N.
vaṇṇān launderer, N.
vatalu dried vegetable, V. N.
vatu become dry, V.
vaδaṅku wither, V.
vampu mischief, N.
vamme presentation, N.
vay rebuke, place, V.
vayyāsi the month of Vaihasi, N.
vayram diamond, N.
varapu field–ridge, N.
varavāsi income, V. N.
vari tax, line, N.
varu fry, V.
varusam year, N.
varutam sorrow, N.
varuvalu chip, N.
vare limit, N.
valaδu right, N.
vali pain, V, V. N.
valu become strong, V.
valuvu strength, V. N.
vavuru stomach, N. divide,
vavvālu bat, N.
vaḷakam habit, N.
vaḷaku dispute, N.
vaḷati height, V. N.
vaḷaru grow, N.
vaḷi wipe out, V, path, N.
vaḷukalu slippery, V. N.
vaḷuvu slip, V.
vaḷe bend, V, long wooden piece, hole, N.
vaḷavi bangle, V. N.
vaḷḷi a kind of c reeper, N.
vā come, V.
vāku word, N.

vāk̇ālu canal, N.
vāṅku get, N.
vāhe sirissa, N.
vāsam smell, N.
vāsalu entrance, N.
vāsi read, N.
vāṭam withering, V. N' height, N.
vāṛave rent, N.
vaṛu wither, V.
vāṇam fire work, N.
vāte word, N,
vāðam paralysis, argument, N.
vāði worry, V.
vānti vomit, N.
vāy month, N, be available, V.
vāyðā adjournment, N.
vāyvu gas, N.
vārāṅkallu drainage, N.
vāru sweep, cast, V.
vārpu casting, V. N.
vālu tail, N.
vāvarasi married woman, N.
vāḷi bucket, N.
vāḷu live, V, sword, N.
vāḷe plantain, a kind of fish, N.
vikalu hiccup, V. N.
viku hiccup, V.
viṛi dawn, V.
viṛiyalu dawn, V. N.
viṛu let off, V.
viṛuðale release, V. N.
viṭi locust, N.
viṭe dung, N.
vitu seed, N.
viði fate, N., allot, V.
vipruði a kind of medicinal bulbous root, N.
vimmu sob, V.
viri unfold, V.
virusu viper, N.
vilvām bael, N.
villu bow, N., sell. V.
viḷu fall, V.
viḷuðu aerial root, N.
vīk̇am swelling, V. N.
vīṅku swell, V.
vīcam stink, V. N.
vīsari hand-made fan, V.N.
vīsu fan, stink, throw, V.
vīse moustache, a kind of measure, N,
vīṛu house, N,
vīṇu uselessness, N.
vīði divide, V. N.
vīmpu vanity, N.
vīrāpu vanity, N.
vīriyam power, N.

veke heat, N.
veṅkan pauper, N.
veṅkalam bronze, N.
veñcaṇam curry, N.
veṭi waste, N.
veṭu cut, V., V. N.
veṟi crack, V., cracker, N.
veṟipu fissure, V. N.
veṇṭe okra, N.
veṇṇe butter, N.
vetu empty, Adj.
vetle petal leaf, N.
veδe sow, V., seed, V. N.
venteyam fenugreek seed, N.
venni hot-water, N.
vempu become prematurely ripe, V.
vempalu prematurely ripen fruit, N.
veyalu field, N.
veylu sun shine, N.
veralu finger, N.
verasu threaten, V.
verasi speed, N.
veraṭu chase, V.
veru hate, V.
verupu hatred, V. N,
verum empty, Adj.
verυvu wild-cat, N.
velavu step aside, V.
vele price, V. N.
veḷaku lamp, N., wash, V.
veḷaṅku thrive, V.
veḷi outside, N.
veḷicam light, N.
veḷu wash, V.
veḷe grow, V.
veḷecalu yield, V. N.
veḷḷari mottled-melon, N.
veḷḷi silver, star, Friday, N.
veḷḷe white, N.
vēkūru rash, N.
vēṅkiyam anger, N.
vēṅke a kind of tiger, N.
vēsaṟe worry, N.
vēsam make-up, N.
vēṭi man's cloth, N.
vēṭu cracker, N.
vēṭe hunting, N.
vēṇu need, V.
vēmpu margosa tree, N.
vēru root, N, different, Adj. perspire, V.
vērve sweating, V. N.
vēli fence, N.
vēlu spear, N.
vēle work, N.
vēḷan tuesday, N.
vēḷe time, N.

———

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Errata, Corrigenda and Addenda.

Page 2.

ī	*ī*

Page 3.

Prof Leigh Wisker	Prof. Leigh Lisker
C· R. R. H. Robins	Cf. R. H. Robins

Page 4.

Terminal junctures	Terminal contours

Page 6.

wor	*work*
mēvʌ	*mēva*

Page 7.

/*ā*/ [*a*]	/*ā*/ [*a*·]
[*a*]	[*a*·]

Page 9.

[*b*] [*p*·]	[*b*] [*p*]
[*tempu*]	[*tembu*]

Page 18.

Hetrogeneous	Heterogeneous

Addenda to the Heterogeneous Clusters :

ṅṭ	*ē–ṅṭ–e*	'inme'
yr	*āyr–am*	'1000'
yl	*tē–yl–e*	'tea-leaf'
rv	*vē-rv–e*	'sweat'

rh *mā–rh–aḷi* 'the month of Marhaḷi'
vṛ *mē–vṛ–u* 'upstrair'
mpṛ *ku–mpṛ–u* 'salute'

Page 20.

ayire *ayre*
smita *smith*

Page 26.

pī 'onomatopoeia' *cī* 'onomatopoeia'

Page 29.

4 & 5. e/*ē* *to be deleted*
aṛe–t–u *aṛey–t–u*
tole–nt–u *toley–nt–u*
pẽy– *pēy–*

Page 30

7. *e*/*ē* *to be deleted*
ore–k–o *orey–k–a*

Page 32.

[*In rule* 21, [*In rule* 20,

page 33.

laley–le *taley–le*
ϕ Φ

Page 34.

ϕ Φ

Page 38.

[Possible for I and II persons only]
[Possible for I and III persons only]

partieiple *participle*

oṛe–x–ḱ–a *oṛey–x–ḱ–a*

Page 40.

furure *future*

Futunre *Future*

Page 52.

vā–vā *vē–va*

Page 58.

vay–(y)–a *vay–[y]–a*

{…uṅku} *{u(ṅ)ku}*

Page 67.

nere(y)–p–a *nene(y)–p–ā*

Page 68.

will–mach–she *will munch–she*

Page 70.

po *pō*

Page 72.

{ān–} /-ān-/ *{-an} /-an/*

Page 73.

[This is used as honorific plural ....]

This is used as honorific plural also....]

Page 74.

[.. honorific singular...]

[honorific singular also....]

Page 75.

Addenda to {*–ucu*}

/*–uδu*/ occurs after pr. /–Φ–/ preceded by the stems /*varu*, *pō*, *taru*/.

Ex.	*var*(*u*)–*ϕ*–*uδu*	'comes–it'
	pō[*v*]–*ϕ*–*uδu*	'goes–it'
	tar(*u*)–*ϕ*–*uδu*	'gives–it'

Page 77.

Addenda to 3.16.

{*vēṇṭu–*} /∞ *vēṇ–* ∞ *vēṇṭu–*/

/*vēṇ–*/ occurs before *Fu.* /*–um*/

Ex. *vēṇ–um* 'will be in need'

/*vēṇṭu–*/ occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *vēṇṭ*(*u*)*–ām* 'not in need'

Page 84.

va–k–uḷḷe *vā-k–uḷḷe*

Page 86.

mate *māte*

Page 93.

āyiram *āyram*

Page 96.

toḷ–[*i*]*–āyram* *toḷ–*[*ḷ*]*–āyram*

Page 97,

vesiation *variation*

toṇ nitḷ/*u oṇṇu* *toṇ niti*/*u oṇṇu*

Page 98.

put(u)- *pat(u)-*
uūti *nūti*

P*age* 101.

wifa *wife*
4.2.1.4 4.2.1.2.

Page 103.

cakḷa–ti *cakḷā–ti*

Page 107.

om′ *om$*
tan′ *tan$*

Page 108.

ellam *ellām*
enka *eṅka*
onka *oṅka*

Page 111.

/*–aṅkaḷ–*/ occurs elsewhere to be deleted

Page 112.

suffives *suffixes*

Page 113.

writel *write*
(e)→ *x*→
small *smell*

Page 116.

vē–kāṛv *vē–kāṛu*
exagerate exageration
exaggerate exaggeration

Page 117.

be purgent purgence

be pungent pungence

Page 118.

suffcr suffer

weava weave

-aiu alu

4.2.2.9 4.2.2.7.

Page 119.

ciutch clutch

Page 120.

from form

-mmai- mmaḷ

Page 122.

[This.......singular.......] [This......singular also...]

ni-ṅkaḷ-ā nī-ṅkaḷ-ā

Page 123.

clviru-ṇu civīru-ṇu

Page 124.

munne.......
pinne...... } to be deleted

Page 126–127.

{*-tene*} / ∞ *-ten-* ∞ *-tene* /

/*-ten-*/ occurs before /*āvaðu, ām*/.

Ex. *e-ten-āvaðu* 'of which order'

e-ten-ām -do-

|-tene | occurs elsewhere.

Ex. *e-tene* 'how many'

5.2.7. 5.1.10. 8.3.5. 8 3.10. and to be added after 8.3.4.

Page 131.

coste caste

Page 132.

pareya Paraya
Gedder Gender

Page 133.

kaṛu kāṛu

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